סֵפֶר זִכָּרוֹן

ESTD 1841. ESTD 1841.

The JEWISH CHRONICLE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.] [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 2,091.] FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1909:-IYAR 9, 5669. [PRICE 2d.

THE PREPAID CHARGE FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &C., IS 3/6 FOR 4 LINES—ABOUT 24 WORDS—AND 6d. PER LINE AFTER. DEATH AND IN MEMORIAM ANNOUNCEMENTS INSERTED WITH MOURNING BORDER ARE CHARGED AT DOUBLE RATES. ALL ANNOUNCEMENTS SENT BY POST MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE SENDER

Telephone: 695 London Wall.

BIRTHS.

◆

COHEN.—On the 20th of April, at 12, Alconbury-road, Stoke Newington, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohen (née Carrie Cohen) a son. No cards.

COHEN.—On the 27th of April, at 6, Westbourne-street, W., to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cohen, a son.

DRUIFF.—On the 24th of April, at 9, Aberdare-gardens, N.W., the wife of Samuel Druiff, of a son.

FINESTONE.—On the 26th of April, at "Mosely," 34, Endcliffe Terrace-road, Sheffield, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Finestone, a son.

FREEMAN.—On the 21st of April, at 64, Fulham-road, South Kensington, to Mr. and Mrs. Ise Freeman, a son. No cards.

HOPE.—On the 22nd of April, at 349, Bury New-road, Higher Broughton, Manchester, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Hope, a daughter.

LEVY.—On Sunday, the 25th of April, at 4, Bull Ring, Birmingham, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Levy, a daughter.

PHILLIPS.—On Monday, the 26th of April, at 5, Richmond-terrace, Cardiff, to Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Phillips, a son.

ROSENBERG.—On Friday, April 23rd, at 32, Petworth-street, Cheetham, Manchester, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Rosenberg, a son.

ROSENTHAL.—On the 4th of April, at Ficksburg, O.R.C., the wife of Samuel Rosenthal (née Elsie Sions), of a son.

SAMUEL.—On the 27th of April, 1909, at 14, Chatsworth-road, Brondesbury, N.W., the wife of Sydney A. Samuel, of a son. No cards.

BARMITZVAH.

◆

DAINOW.—Harold, only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Dainow, 16, City-road, Birmingham, will read a portion of the Law, at the Synagogue, Singers-hill, on Sabbath אמור ב May 8th. "At home," Saturday and Sunday from 3 to 6. No cards.

DIAMOND.—Maurice, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Diamond, 61, Manor-road, Stamford Hill, will read Sedra אמור on May 8th, at Stoke Newington Synagogue.

NEWMAN.—Phillip, elder son of Benjamin and the late Eugénie Newman, of 68, Alexandra-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, will read a portion of the Law, on Saturday, May 1st, at the Synagogue, Singer's Hill, Birmingham. At home, Sunday, May 2nd, 3 to 6. No cards.

SINGERMAN.—Sydney, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Singerman, 9, Clarence-drive, Glasgow, W., will read a portion of the Law, at the Garnethill Synagogue, on Saturday, May 8th. "At home," Sunday, May 9th, 4 to 7.

FIANCÉS.

◆

GALLANT : COHEN. — Bessie, eldest daughter of Mrs. Gallant and the late Mr. Isaac Gallant, of 25, Hunt-street, Brick-lane, E., to Joe, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Cohen, of 72, Commercial-road, E.

JACOBS : GOLDBERG.—Annie Jacobs, 23, Colsterworth-road, Tottenham, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Jacobs, late of Copley-street, Stepney, to Joe Goldberg, Durban, South Africa. American and Canadian papers please copy.

LEVY : GINSBURG. — Annie, second daughter of Mrs. I. Eppel and the late Morris Levy, 27, Montague-street, Edinburgh, to Nathan, second son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Ginsburg, 205, Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool.

LEVY : GOLDSTEIN.—Cissie, eldest daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. S. Levy, of 113, Cricklewood-broadway, N.W., to Nathan, third son of Mr. and the late Mrs. J. Goldstein, of 296, Commercial-road, E.

LEVY : HARRIS.—Rose, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levy, of Sydney, N.S.W., granddaughter of the late Rev. S. Levy, of London, to Sam Harris, of Sydney, N.S.W., third son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Harris, of Cheetham, Manchester. African and American papers please copy.

LINTON : PHILLIPS.—Gertrude Maud, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Linton, Fish and Ring, Whitehorse-street, Stepney, to Simon, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Phillips, 44, Kennington Park-road, late of 38, Newington-crescent, S.E. American papers please copy.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE.

◆

STRAUSS : VENTURA.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Strauss beg to announce the marriage of their only daughter, to Samuel, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Eleazer Ventura, on Sunday, May 9th. Ceremony, 1·30, at Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks. Reception, from 4 till 7, at "Elsinore," 4, East-terrace, Hermitage-road, Tottenham. Relatives and friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

MARRIAGES.

◆

GOMPERTZ : EDGAR.—On the 24th of April, by special license, Mrs. Bertha Gompertz, youngest daughter of Bloomah and the late Phillip Beyfus, of 98, Mile End-road, to Myer, eldest son of Ada and the late Wolf Edgar.

MENDEL : MOSCO.—On the 21st of April at the Central Synagogue, Manchester, by the Revs. I. J. Yoffey and S. M. Boyarsky, Fanny, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mendel, of 68, Heywood-street, Cheetham, Manchester, to Sol. L. Mosco, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Harris Mosco, of 240, Waterloo-road, Manchester.

SOLOMON : ABRAHAMSON.—On the 21st of April, 1909, at the Synagogue, Prince's-road, Liverpool, by the Revs. S. Friedeberg and John Harris, assisted by the Rev. H. Coperstein, of the Great Synagogue, Russell-street, Max Solomon, of 17, Poulton-road, Seacombe, to Dora, youngest daughter of Jerochmeel Abrahamson, 16, Hardy-street, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

◆

ABRAHAMS.—On Friday, the 23rd of April, 1909, suddenly, at 12, West India Dock-road, Limehouse, Adelaide, aged 64, the devoted wife of Mr. (Cooney) Abrahams and beloved mother of Mrs. J. Rees, Miss Alice Abrahams, also Mrs. De Wilde, of Durban, Mr. Phillip Phillips, of Boston, U.S.A., and Isaac and Lou Phillips, of South Africa. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, daughters, sons-in-law and friends. God rest her, dear soul in peace. Shiva at 32, East India Dock-road, Limehouse.

ABRAHAMS.—On the 23rd of April, at 12, West India Dock-road, suddenly, Adelaide, the dearly beloved sister of Carrie Joel, of 11, Stamford Hill-mansions; also of Hannah Niman, 2, Denmark-street, E. God rest her dear soul.

COHEN.—On Friday, the 23rd of April, Rose, the dearly beloved sister of Mrs. J. R. Samuel and the Misses Cohen, 1, Park-lane, Clissold Park, N.

COWEN.—On the 28th of April, Harry, the beloved brother of Lewis and Ben Cowen, of 243, South Lambeth-road, Clapham.

COHEN.—On the 17th of April, at 25, Speedwell-road, Birmingham, Lewis, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Cohen, brother of Mrs. M. Bibro, Mrs. A. Lavenstein, Mr. J. H. Cohen, N. F. (Yet) Cohen and H. Cohen, Johannesburg. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing parents, sisters, brothers, relatives and friends. May his dear soul rest in peace.

CRAIG.—On the 28th of April, at 138a, Romford-road, Frederick, aged 37, the darling devoted husband of Rebecca Craig (née Bittan) and father of Alfy Craig. Deeply mourned by his heart-broken wife, son, mother-in-law and sister-in-law, Mary and Amelia Bittan and a large circle of friends. Loved and respected by all who knew him. God rest his dear soul in everlasting peace. Amen.

CRAIG.—On the 28th of April, at 138a, Romford-road, Frederick Craig, the dear and affectionate brother-in-law of Jack and Annie Burland (née Bittan), of Burland House, Litchfield-avenue, Romford-road. Peace be to his dear soul. Amen.

ENOCH.—On the 23rd of April, at 21, Alderney-road, Mile End, Doris, aged 1 year 8 months, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Enoch. Deeply mourned by parents, grandparents and family. May her dear soul rest in peace.

HARRIS.—On the 28th of April, at 7, Well-street, Leman-street, E., Alfred Harris, beloved husband of Elizabeth and son of the late Abraham and Sarah Harris, aged 47 years. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife, sisters, brother and a large circle of friends. May his dear soul rest in peace. Amen. Funeral leaves above address at 2 o'clock, Friday, for Plashet. African papers please copy.

HERNSTATER.—On the 27th of April, at 87, Hanbury-street, Spitalfields, E., in his 46th year, Morris. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing widow, children, sons-in-law, grandchildren, relatives and a large circle of friends. Shiva at the above address.

MAYER.—On April 27th, Raie Pamelia, the beloved wife of Leon Mayer, aged 37. Shiva at 12, Yale-court, West End-lane, N.W.

MUDAHY.—On Tuesday, the 6th of April (first day of פסח), at Kingston, Jamaica, Rachel, the dearly beloved wife of Jacob Mudahy, in her 75th year. ת׳נ׳צ׳ב׳ה. Amen.

PHILLIPS.—On the 25th of April, 1909, at her residence, 10, Ashby-road, Canonbury, Augusta Phillips, aged 67. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing nieces, Mrs. W. Ludski and Mrs. I. Isaacs. God rest her dear soul in peace.

PHILLIPS.—On the 25th of April, 1909, at her residence, 10, Ashby-road, Canonbury, Augusta, relict of the late Isaac Phillips, aged 67. Deeply mourned by all who knew her.

PHILLIPS.—On the 25th of April, at the London Hospital, Lewis Phillips, aged 69, beloved father of Mrs. Oesterman, Sarah, Abbie, Bessie, Fanny, Marie, Solomon, Moss and Morris Phillips, of 58, Stepney-green, E., and Michael Phillips, 53, Approach-road, and brother of Mrs. Harris, 21, Queen's Block, Stoney-lane, and Moss Phillips, 48, St. Peter's-road. Deeply mourned by his children, brother and sisters. Shiva at each address. Australian papers please copy.

ROSE.—On the 22nd of April, at 337, Hackney-road, N.E., Leah, the beloved wife of Morris Rose. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing husband, children, brothers and sisters and large circle of friends. God rest her dear soul.

ROSENBERG.—On Saturday, the 24th of April, at 88, Norroy-road, Putney, Esther, widow of the late Louis Rosenberg, of 22, West India Dock-road; aged 72. May her dear soul rest in peace.

WINER.—On Thursday, the 22nd of April, Dora, aged 2, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Winer, 20, Ringstead-road, Catford. Mourned by her heart-broken parents, relatives and friends. God rest her dear soul in peace. African and American papers please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

◆

BARNETT.—In loving memory of Louis Barnett, the beloved husband of Annie Barnett, father of Maurice, Julius and Gerty. Iyar 8th, 5646—May 12th, 1886.—75, Longmore-street, Birmingham.

COHEN.—In fond remembrance of our dear daughter and sister, Milly Cohen (née Holland), who departed this life April 25th, 1906. "Though gone from our sight ever present in our minds."—70, Compton-street, Clerkenwell.

COSTA.—In loving memory of my dear father, who passed to rest, April 27th, 1894. Ever fondly remembered by his loving daughter.—Mrs. A. Charatan, 3, Kingsway, W.C.

DEFRIES.—To the dear memory of Moss and Flora Defries, who died June 8th, 1899 and May 2nd, 1890.—J.L., L.D.

FRANKS.—In loving memory of Elizabeth, beloved wife of Charles Franks and foster parent of Joseph Hyams and Mrs. E. Bloomfield, who died May 11th, 1908, Iyar 10th, 5668.

HARRIS.—In loving memory of my darling parents, Joseph and Agnes Harris, who departed this life May 1st and June 11th, 1902. Never forgotten by their daughter, Mrs. F. J. West, Ingleside, 20, The Drive, Walthamstow.

HAYES.—In loving memory of my dearly beloved father, who passed away April 28th, 1905. Ever sadly missed and deeply mourned by his devoted daughter, Mrs. J. Simons, 55, George-street, Cheetham, Manchester.

JACOBS.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Caroline Jacobs (late of the Bell, Shoreditch), who passed away April 28th, 1900; also her dear grandson, Lionel Jacobs, April 8th, 1905. God rest their dear souls in peace.

Announcements Continued on Page 2.

ALLIANCE
Assurance Company, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C
ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £16,500,000
CHAIRMAN:
Right Hon.
LORD ROTHSCHILD, G.C.V.O.

The operations of the Company extend to the following, among other branches of Insurance:—

FIRE. LIFE & ANNUITIES.
MARINE.

Consequential Loss Following Fire.
Workmen's Compensation.
Personal Accident and Disease.
Third Party and Drivers' Risks.
Plate Glass and Hail-storm.
Burglary and Theft.
Fidelity Guarantee.
The Company also grants
Capital Redemption Policies,
and undertakes the duties of
Trustee and Executor.

The Directors invite proposals for Loans on, and for the Purchase of, Reversions and Life Interests.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be had on application to any of the Company's Offices or Agents.

ROBERT LEWIS, *General Manager*

IN MEMORIAM.

Continued.

JACOBS.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Polly Jacobs, wife of the late Solomon Jacobs, of 19, Cobbs-yard, who departed this life 8th day of Iyar, 5660. May her dear soul rest in peace.

JOEL.—In ever loving memory of my dear father, John Joel, who passed away May 4th, 1903, corresponding with 7th Iyar, 5663. God rest his soul in peace. Ever remembered by his loving son Sol. Joel, "The Woolpack," Minories, E.C.

LAZARUS.—In loving memory of Lewis, the beloved husband of Ada Lazarus, who passed away at Sandgate in his 38th year, 1903.

MARKS.—In loving remembrance of my beloved parents, Louisa and Aaron Marks, late of 119, London Wall. Gone but never forgotten by their loving daughter, Carrie Solomons.—28, W. 120th Street, New York.

MOSES.—In devoted and unfading memory of our dear son and brother, Samuel Moses, of "The Limes," Stamford Hill, who departed this life 10th Iyar, 5667, corresponding with 24th April, 1907. May his dear soul rest in everlasting peace. Amen.

SIMONS.—In fond and ever loving memory of our dearly beloved mother, Rebecca Simons, who fell asleep May 2nd, 1905. God rest her dear soul. Silently mourned by her sons, Maurice and Arthur, Birmingham.

SLOMAN.—In sad and loving memory of our dear husband and father, Moss Sloman, late of 332, Old Ford-road, who went to eternal rest 20th April, 1907, 6th Iyar, 5667.

SPIEGEL.—In loving memory of Maximilian Spiegel, late of 39, Highbury Grove, N., who died April 24th, 1907, corresponding with Iyar 10th, 5667.

WOLFE.—In ever loving memory of our dear father, Joseph Wolfe, late of Sunderland, who departed this life 13th May, 1889, corresponding with 12th Iyar, 5649. Gone, never to be forgotten. May his soul rest in peace.

TOMBSTONES TO BE SET.

◆

ALEXANDER.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Maurice L. Alexander, of 51, Fordwych-road, Brondesbury, will be set at Willesden Cemetery, Sunday next, May 2nd at 3 o'clock.

ARON.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Julius Aron, of Fairhazel-gardens, N.W., will be consecrated at Willesden Cemetery on Sunday, May 9th, at 1.15 p.m.

BENJAMIN.—The tombstone in loving memory of Mrs. Phœbe Benjamin, 3, Randolph-road, Maida-hill, W., will be consecrated on Sunday next, 2nd of May, 1909, at 3 o'clock, at Willesden Cemetery.

BERGER.—The tombstone in loving memory of Elizabeth Rose Berger will be set at Willesden, on Sunday next, May 2nd, at 4 o'clock.

GOLDBERG.—The tombstone of the late Mrs. I. Goldberg, of 169, Westgate-road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, daughter of the late N. Bromberger, will be consecrated on Sunday afternooon, May 2nd, 1909, at 3 o'clock. May her dear soul rest in peace.

HYAMS.—The tombstone in loving memory of the late Abraham Hyams (late of 19, British-street, Bow E.), will be consecrated at Plashet cemetery, on Sunday, May 2nd, at 4·30 p.m.

RETURN THANKS.

◆

MRS. CASPER, 121, Sutherland-Avenue, Maida Vale, returns thanks for kind expressions of sympathy and condolence received during the week of mourning for her beloved brother, Mr. Maurice Joseph.

MRS. ADA DAVIS, SON and DAUGHTERS return thanks for kind expressions of sympathy received during their recent bereavement. —7, Sandringham-parade, Ealing.

MR. CHARLES I. DAVIS begs to return thanks to his numerous kind friends for the sympathy shown him on his recent sad bereavement.—20, Aubrey House, Maida Hill West.

MRS. EPSTEIN, of 102, Cheetham Hill-road, Manchester, begs to return sincere thanks for kind expressions of sympathy and condolence received during her week of mourning for her late lamented husband.

MRS. SAMUEL GOMPERTZ SONS and DAUGHTER, Dacre-street, South Shields; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. GOMPERTZ and Mrs. ABRAHAM LEVENE, Burrow-street, South Shields; Mr. SIMPSON GOMPERTZ, Vespasian-avenue, South Shields; Mrs. ISAAC HUSH, Norton Villa, Middlesbrough; Mrs. ABRAHAM LEVY, Charlotte-street, South Shields; Mrs. JUDAH MARKS Stoddart-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. J. GOMPERTZ, Lower Tower-street, Birmingham; and Mr. A. J. GOMPERTZ, St. Michael's-avenue, South Shields: return thanks for kind visits and letters, during their week of mourning.

MR. H. HART returns thanks for kind expressions of sympathy and condolence received during the week of mourning for his late lamented sister.—("Sir Walter Raleigh"), New-street, Houndsditch.

MR. IMBER, DAUGHTERS and SON return thanks for kind expressions of sympathy and condolence received during the week of mourning for their dearly beloved wife and mother.—109, Rutland-street, E.

MR. KANTOROWICH and FAMILY take this opportunity of thanking their many friends for the very kind expressions of sympathy and condolence received during the week of mourning for their late lamented wife and mother. Owing to the very large number, they regret being unable to reply individually.—3, Aldgate High-street, E.C.

MESSRS DANIEL, WOOLF and DAVE PEREZ, also Mrs. PHILLIPS, return thanks for kind visits, letters and cards received during the week of mourning for their dearly beloved mother.

MR. BEN PEREZ returns thanks for kind visits, cards and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning for his dear mother.—113, Bridge-street, Burdett-road.

MRS. CHARLES SOLOMON with Mrs. E. SAMSON and S. and L. SOLOMON, return thanks for kind visits, letters and cards of condolence during the week of mourning.—107, Petherton-road, N.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

BOROUGH SYNAGOGUE.

Rev. J. ABRAMOVITCH will officiate to-morrow (Sabbath) morning.

HAMPSTEAD SYNAGOGUE.
CHILDREN'S SERVICES
to-morrow, 12·15.
Preacher: Rev. A. A. GREEN.

NORTH LONDON BETH HAMEDRASH,

125, GREEN-LANES, N.

RABBINER VICTOR SCHONFELD, of Vienna, will deliver a discourse TO-MORROW, ש'ק פ' אחרי, at 12.15., p.m., פרקי אבות.

By order.

RABBINER VICTOR SCHONFELD will deliver a Literary Address (by request) on רב, "The Founder of the Talmudical High Schools in Babylon," at the Highbury Athenæum, Highbury New-road, N., TO-MORROW, שבת'ק, at 5 p.m. All cordially invited.

JEWISH RELIGIOUS UNION.

SERVICES are held every SATURDAY at the WHARNCLIFFE ROOMS, HOTEL GREAT CENTRAL (entrance in Harewood-place), at 3·30 p.m., and in the East End, at the COUNCIL SCHOOL, COMMERCIAL-STREET, E., at 4 p.m.

Forms of membership may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, 14, Fordwych-road, Brondesbury, N.W.

HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR JEWISH INCURABLES, EAST LONDON AID SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to this Branch will be held at the Institution, High-road, South Tottenham, on SUNDAY next, May 2nd.

AGENDA:

To receive Balance Sheet for 1908.

To elect Honorary Officers, Committee and Auditors for the ensuing year.

And for General Business.

ALBERT L. LONDON,
Honorary Secretary,
34-38, Stoney-lane, Houndsditch, E.C.

The chair will be taken at 3·45 o'clock precisely by BARNETT COHEN, Esq., President of the Branch.

Trains leave Liverpool-street G.E.R. for Seven Sisters 1·55, 2·25 and 2·55 p.m.

Electric cars from the corner of Commercial-street every few minutes.

HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR JEWISH INCURABLES

THE ANNUAL General COURT of Life Governors and Subscribers will be held at the Institution, High-road, South Tottenham, on SUNDAY next, the 2nd of May, 1909.

AGENDA:

To receive the Annual Report and Balance-Sheet for 1908.

To elect Honorary Officers, Board of Management, and Auditors for the ensuing year.

To amend on the recommendation of the Board of Management Law 17, so far as concerns applicants for admission from the provinces.

And for such other business as may occur.

The attendance of the general public is earnestly invited.

The Chair will be taken by STUART M SAMUEL, Esq., M.P., President of the Institution, at 4·30 p.m., precisely

By order.
L. J. SALOMONS,
Secretary.

Trains from Liverpool-street (G.E.R.) for Seven Sisters Station, 3·25 p.m.

King's Cross, Metropolitan, for South Tottenham, 2·45 p.m.

Frequent trams from Whitechapel to Seven Sisters-corner.

JEWS' COLLEGE,

LONDON.

THE Council of Jews' College offer three "Jews' College Entrance Scholarships," tenable at the City of London or other public secondary school, for competition among boys whose parents intend them to enter Jews' College after matriculation at the University of London. Candidates must not be younger than twelve or older than fourteen years on the 1st of October next. In addition to the fees payable at the secondary school, the holders of the scholarships will receive annual grants amounting to £10 each. The scholars will receive instruction under the control and direction of the College, in Hebrew and religion at a convenient centre, and the payment of their fees and grant will be made conditional on the receipt of satisfactory terminal reports from the Headmaster of the school and from the teacher of Hebrew and religion.

Applications for the scholarship should be made on forms to be obtained from the Secretary of the College, Queen Square House, Guilford-street, London, W.C. These should reach the Principal at the same address, duly filled in, not later than the 1st of June next.

Candidates will be required to attend at the College for examination at 9·15 a.m., on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of June.

BOARD FOR THE AFFAIRS OF SHECHITA.

NOTICE TO THE JEWISH PUBLIC.

NOTICE is Hereby GIVEN that the Ecclesiastical authorities have this day REVOKED the LICENCE held by Messrs. MANSELL and RAPHAEL, 396, COLDHARBOUR-LANE, BRIXTON, S.E., and meat sold by them is according to Jewish Law טרפה and prohibited to be eaten by Jews.

By order,
SIMON MYERS,
Investigating Officer.

Vestry Offices,
Bevis Marks, E.C.
April 2nd, 1909—Nisan 11th, 5669.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE OLD HEBREW CONGREGATION.

LEAZES PARK-ROAD.

APPLICATIONS invited for the office of Minister, Headmaster of the Hebrew Congregational Classes and Secretary. Applications stating qualifications and age accompanied by the Chief Rabbi's certificate and copies of other testimonials to be sent to

MARK ROSENTHAL,
Hon. Secretary,
27, Westgate-hill-terrace, Newcastle.

The gentleman elected must devote his whole time to the performance of his office. Due notice will appear in the Jewish Press when the vacancy is filled.

NOTTINGHAM HEBREW CONGREGATION.

THE Wardens, Committee and Members desire to THANK Mr. David Schloss (Jews' College) for the splendid manner in which he read the Law during the recent holidays, especially the "Shero," for which they extend to him their highest compliments and best wishes for his future career.

ITO DAY, 1909.

A

Mass Meeting

will take place at the

GREAT ASSEMBLY HALL,

MILE END ROAD, E.,

On MONDAY, 10th MAY, 1909.

The Chair will be taken by

Mr. MEYER A. SPIELMANN

(President of the British Ito Federation), who will be supported by

MR.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL,

(President of the Ito.)

Mrs. Zangwill, Miss Goldsmid, Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E., Mr. H. M. Kisch, C.S.I., Mr. Lucien Wolf, Mr. Joseph Fels, Mr. Clement I. Salaman (Hon. Secretary of the Ito), Rev. D. Wasserzug (Vice-President of the British Ito Federation), Mr. B. Benas, B.A., LL.B., Mr. A Val Finkenstein, Mr. J. Miltone, and Mr. A. Lewinstein.

Doors open 7.30 p.m. Commence 7.45 p.m.

Tickets (not available after 7.15 p.m.), can be had on early application to the Secretary British Ito Federation, 10, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C., and Mr. A. Lewinstein, 117, Whitechapel-road, E.

MISS ROSE JOSEPH, specialist in restoring old and modern laces, cleaning, mending, transferring. Ostrich feathers dressed, etc. Orders by post receive prompt attention. — 9, Portsdown-road, Maida Vale W.

EDUCATIONAL.

[The prepaid charge for these advertisements is, for engagements wanted, 2/6 for 5 lines and 6d. each additional line; for vacancies, 3/6 for 5 lines and 6d. each additional line; for advertisements of institutions the charge is 5/- for 4 lines and 6d. each additional line.]

CARDIFF NEW HEBREW SCHOOLS.

A COMPETENT TEACHER required with past experiences; must have thorough knowledge in English and Hebrew; salary 30s. per week. Apply to M. Tiktin, 87, Eldon-road, Cardiff, Hon. Sec.

ELOCUTION.—MISS MATILDA ELLIS, "Brontë," 19, Kilburn Priory, N.W., visits and receives pupils. Classes held on Wednesdays for Juveniles at 5·45 and 6·45, Adults at 8·0; fee for class, 10s. 6d. per term. Pupils can join at any time

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HEBREW SCHOOLS, BIRMINGHAM.

ASSISTANT required in Upper Department; additional remuneration given for Hebrew. Apply for form of application, etc., to Headmaster.

HEBREW and Religion.—Certificated Teacher has vacancies. (Germ. or Port. pronunciation); also for pianoforte (cert); highly recommended; W. or N.W. district. Address, 5,321, Jewish Chronicle office.

LADY in nicely situated town of South Germany would like to join young lady in her home, good opportunity to study language, household, etc., town possesses high school for young ladies, small payment required. Write to K., 23, Lithos-road, N.W.

LADY wanted as GOVERNESS for two girls, ages 9 and 4, to take entire charge in furnished apartments in London; nurse provided; highest references required. Reply with full particulars stating salary, subjects (Hebrew essential), age and experience.—"Governess," c/o Greenberg's, Ltd., 77, Chancery-lane, W.C.

MISS FANNY GOLDHILL receives pupils for Voice Culture and Singing at Bechstein Hall Studios, Wigmore-street, W.

MISS ESTHER HYAMS seeks afternoon engagement as governess; also lessons in Hebrew and religion.—2, Brondesbury-villas, Kilburn, N.W.

£30 p.a.—Parents wishing to send their children to a good-class boarding school, at moderate inclusive fees, may enquire in first instance to Box 6,080, c/o 23, Surrey-street, Strand.

REQUIRED assistant master in Jewish school in South of England; must be able to take Hebrew, read services and take general form work; good disciplinarian required; good references. State salary required. Address, 2,567, Jewish Chronicle office.

YOUNG lady, experienced teacher, has vacancies for pupils, Hebrew, English and German, highly recommended. Address 2,433, Jewish Chronicle office.

London College, Bedford.

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(DEPARTMENT NEWLY OPENED.)

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

For Prospectus apply The Principal.

CRAUFURD COLLEGE,

MAIDENHEAD.

TELEPHONE 129.

HEADMASTER:

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Lot 3.—Clock, watch and jewellery materials and tools ...	324	18	10
Lot 4.—Phone repairing parts and materials	105	16	11
Lot 5.—Fixtures and fittings.			

The stock may be viewed at 35, Houndsditch, E.C., from this day until MONDAY, May 10th, 1909, when tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, at the offices of Mr. E. M. Emanuel, Chartered Accountant, 31, Barbican, London, E.C., from whom tender-forms may be obtained.

By order of the executors of the late W. R. B Pickett, Esq.

207, WILLESDEN-LANE, N.W.—Detached, double-fronted, non-basement residence, standing in beautiful grounds. Accommodation: Seven bed and dressing rooms, bath (h. and c.), three reception rooms, full size billiard room, conservatory. Rental value £115. Lease 73 years.—Solicitors, Messrs. W. H. Martin and Co., 15, King-street, E.C.

KILBURN.—6, Glengall-road.—Freehold, non-basement, nine roomed residence, within a few doors of the High-road. Rental value £70 4s. p.a.—Solicitors, Messrs. Walter Maskell and Nisbet, 7, John-street, W.C.

By order of Mortgagees.

KILBURN.—27, 29, 33, 35, 37, 39, 100, and 102, Tennyson-road.—Freehold, non-basement, nine-roomed houses. Rentals £260 per annum.—Solicitors, Messrs. Wakeford May, Woulfe, and Gwyther, 37, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.

Upset price £475, with possession.

169, MAIDA-VALE.—On main route.—Detached, double-fronted residence, having seven bed and bath rooms (h. and c.), three reception rooms, breakfast room, good offices, large garden. Rental value £100. Lease 28½ years.—Solicitors, Messrs. Harrison and Davies, 13, Gt. James'-street, W.C.

LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS will SELL the above by AUCTION, at the Mart, E.C., on MAY 13th, at two.

Particulars of the Solicitors, and Auctioneers, 61, High-road, Kilburn, N.W., and 46, Gresham-street, E.C.

Under a deed of assignment.
For account of whom it may concern.

THE CENTRAL AUCTION MART, 23, Houndsditch, London, E.C., will SELL, at the Mart, on THURSDAY, May 6th, 1909, at 4 p.m. sharp, a manufacturers' stock of overmantles, drawing and dining room suites, corner and other chairs, piano stools, and the entire contents of a private residence (which have been removed to the Mart for convenience of sale) comprising household furniture, piano and effects. Without reserve. On view Tuesday, Wednesday and day of sale. Catalogues on application. Telephone No. 2620 London Wall.

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E. FRYETT AND CO. will SELL, at the Morgate Auction Rooms, 23 and 25, Moorfields, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, May 5th, and THURSDAY, May 6th, each day at 12.30 precisely. Goods on view day previous and mornings of sale. Catalogues post free of the Auctioneers or Solicitors as above.

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MESSRS. FURBER will Sell by Auction, at the Mart, E.C., on TUESDAY, May 11, at Two o'clock;

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Auction particulars are obtainable from the respective firms of Solicitors; or from Messrs. Furber, Auctioneers, Surveyors and Valuers, 3, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn, W.C. Tel., Holborn 1098.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

DAY OF WEEK.	HEBREW DATE.		CIVIL DATE.		PORTION.	HAPHTORAH
Fri.	Iyar (29 days)	9	April	30	אחרי מות קדשים Lev. xvi. 1 to end xx. [Ethics iii.]	Amos ix. 7-15.
Sat.		10	May	1		
Sun.		11		2		
Mon.		12		3		
Tues.		13		4		
Wed.		14		5		
Thurs.		15		6		

This Day, **Friday**, **Sabbath commences at 7.**
Sabbath terminates to-morrow at 8·8.
Monday next will be תענית שני.
Friday next, May 7th, **Sabbath will commence at 7.**

SPECIAL SERMONS.

SABBATH, May 1.

HAMPSTEAD SYNAGOGUE (To Children, 12 15): Rev. A. A. Green.
JEWISH RELIGIOUS UNION: Mr. Claude G. Montefiore.
JEWISH RELIGIOUS UNION (East End Services): Dr. M. Epstein.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, April 30.

JEWISH NATIONAL INSTITUTE, Jewish Study Section, Yiddish Reading by Mr. H. J. Morgenstern Institute Hall, Myrdle Street, 9.

SATURDAY May 1.

JEWISH NATIONAL INSTITUTE, Talmud Circle, Institute Hall, Myrdle Street, 1·30.
JEWISH LIFEBOAT LEAGUE (North London Branch), Conversazione, Highbury Athenæum, Highbury New, Park, 8·15
WEST CENTRAL ZIONIST SOCIETY, Concert and Ball and Address by Sir Francis Montefiore, Queen's Hall (Small), Langham Place, 8.
YOUNG HEBREW DEBATING SOCIETY, Hebrew Lecture by Mr. M. Kyzer.
JEWISH INSTITUTE, Mulberry Street, Lecture by Mr. Israel Cohen, B.A., 8 45.

SUNDAY, May 2.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE, Election of Wardens, Boards of Management and Representatives to Council at Constituent Synagogues.
JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS, Temporary Allowance Committee (rota), 11
RAMSGATE JEWISH LITERARY SOCIETY, Lecture by Rev. B. J. Salomons, Montefiore College, 3·30.
HOME FOR JEWISH INCURABLES EAST END AID SOCIETY, Meeting, Institution, Tottenham, 3 45.
HOME FOR INCURABLES, Annual Court, Institution, Tottenham, 4 30.
HERZL SOCIETY, Commemoration of Dr. Herzl's Birthday, Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel Road, 4·30.
SABBATH MEALS SOCIETY, Annual Meeting, Board of Guardians, Middlesex Street, 6.
WEST CENTRAL JEWISH WORKING MEN'S CLUB, Annual Dinner, 113a, Tottenham Court Road, 7.
EDGWARE ROAD TALMUD TORAH, Public Meeting, 118, Harrow Road, 7.
MACCABÆANS LITERARY AND SOCIAL SOCIETY, Concert, Great Synagogue Chambers, 7 30.
STUDENTS' JEWISH LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY, Paper by Mr. Norman Bentwich, Annual General Meeting, Jewish Board of Guardians, 7·45.
JEWS' COLLEGE UNION SOCIETY, Paper by the Rev. Michael Adler, 7·45.
JEWISH INSTITUTE, Mulberry Street, Concert, 8.
JEWISH NATIONAL INSTITUTE, Lecture by Mr. F. Barton Smith, Institute Hall, 8.
JEWISH WORKING MEN'S CLUB, Annual Meeting, Great Alie Street, 8.

MONDAY, May 3.

JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS, Russo-Jewish Conjoint Committee (rota), 4; Temporary Allowance Committee (rota), 4; Industrial Committee (rota), 4·30.
UNION OF JEWISH LITERARY SOCIETIES, Council, Jews' College, Guilford Street, 5·15.
JEWISH RELIGIOUS UNION, East End Services, Monthly Members' Meeting, Toynbee Hall, 8·30.

TUESDAY, May 4.

CHARCROFT HOUSE, House Committee, 11.
JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS, Relief Committee (rota), 4.
FEDERATION OF SYNAGOGUES, Executive Committee, 4·30; Board, Jewish Working Men's Club, Great Alie Street, 5.
ITO, Young Generation of Israel Branch, Committee, 32, Mansel Street, Aldgate, 9.
ACHEI TOV BENEFIT SOCIETY, Presentation to Mr. J. Victor, The Café Royal, 23, Aldgate.

WEDNESDAY, May 5.

UNION OF JEWISH WOMEN, Executive Committee, 59, Gloucester Place, 11.
JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS, Fixed Allowance Committee (rota), 4; Loan Committee (rota), 4; Emigration Committee (rota), 4; Industrial Committee (rota), 4·30.

THURSDAY, May 6.

JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS Relief Committee (rota), 4.
TENT OF RIGHTEOUSNESS FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Quarterly Executive Meeting, Surrey Masonic Hall Camberwell New Road, 8.
WHITECHAPEL COSTERMONGERS' UNION, Presentation to Mr. A. Vallentine, Netherlands Club, Bell Lane, 8.

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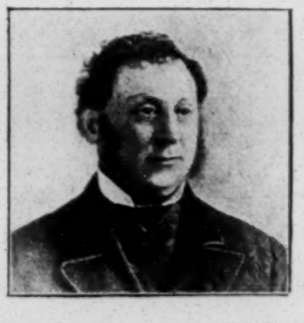

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LONDON: FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1909—5669.

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IN THE PROVINCES. **pp. 30—32**

At the annual distribution of prizes, of Jews' College, on Sunday, notable addresses were delivered by Mr. Joshua M. Levy (who presided), and Principal Büchler. pp. 18—20

On Sunday, Mr. Frank Emanuel opened a discussion at a meeting of the Maccabæans. p. 11

Professor Moritz Benedikt, a leading physician in Vienna, has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his doctorate. p. 8

A Jewish engineer, named Partos, indicted in Hungary for shooting an anti-Semite who had assaulted him, was sentenced to a nominal one month's imprisonment and immediately released. p. 8

Mr. Isak Glückstadt, banker of Copenhagen, celebrated his seventieth birthday yesterday week, amid general marks of esteem. p. 8

Dr. Isaac Levy has been elected municipal doctor at Alexandria. p. 8

We give an account of the valuable work being carried on by the German Jewish Statistical Society. p. 8

A presentation has been made to Mr. Henry Rice, who was for many years President of the United Hebrew Charities of New York. p. 10

At a meeting of the Jewish Religious Education Board on Wednesday, the report of the Special Enquiry Committee was submitted. Mr. H. Bentwich presided at the distribution of prizes of the Sabbath School. p. 14

Our Russian correspondents describe the Real Russians' new plan of campaign against the Jews, and sensational disclosures at the trial of the murderers of M. Herzenstein. p. 9

The annual meeting of the Chevra Kadisha was held last Sunday. p. 28

Mr. E. H. Langdon addressed a meeting of the Ito in Manchester on Sunday. p. 30

A presentation was made yesterday week to Mr. J. Watson, headmaster of the Leylands School, Leeds p. 31

We give particulars of the wills of the late Mr. Henry Lewis Moss and Mr. Joseph Thompson. p. 7

ILLUMINED WITH BLOOD.

A few weeks ago we found it our duty in these columns to call the very serious attention of the Jewish community to what we had no hesitation in calling the burning shame of a terrible scandal. Dreadful beyond measure as we knew to be the state of affairs to which we adverted, we little thought that in so short a time as has elapsed since the appearance of the article alluded to there would be revealed in public through a ghastly tragedy something of the vile and vicious practices in which, unhappily, so many of our people are engaged. On Friday last two Jewish youths stood in the dock of the Central Criminal Court to receive the sentence of death, they having been convicted of murder under circumstances peculiarly foul and atrocious. Into the details of the crime for which these two young men are lying in the felons' cells awaiting the last penalty of the law there is no need to enter. Suffice it that they were nauseating beyond measure and exhibited a moral degradation of the grossest description. But it is necessary to say that the crime for which the lives of these two youths—English-born and educated at one of our communal schools, be it noted—are forfeit, was the *denouement* of a joint career in the traffic of White Slavery. It was in the carrying out of one of the accompaniments of this infamous trade that the two young men, condemned to die an ignominious death at an age when their lives should be blossoming out into creditable usefulness, murdered their victim whom they had lured into their power by means of drink and vice. Whether the conviction will be upheld by the Court of Appeal, before which the case is to be brought, or whether in such event the Home Secretary, who, of course, will finally examine very carefully all that can be urged in their behalf, will be able, consistently with his duty, to discover any circumstances in the case which will justify him in granting a reprieve of the dread sentence, we will not stop to consider. The condemned men were arraigned before a judge who exhibited, as he always does, the utmost consideration throughout the trial. Neither Mr. Gladstone, nor Mr. Justice Jelf, who tried the case, and whom, as is the usual practice, the Home Secretary will consult, is likely to err on the side of severity. On the contrary, neither is likely to miss any point which will save two youths from the gallows. If they go to their doom, we may feel sure that an exhaustive review of their offence will have revealed not a single extenuating circumstance, and that the most merciful view of the law's claim will have shown that claim to be incontestable. What we are concerned with here is in pointing with all earnestness to the fact that our plea to the community upon the White Slave Traffic is now illumined with blood.

The clear meaning of this is that we have, as a community, reached a danger point in this horrible business. That danger is not confined to the canker of degradation which is festering in our midst, serious enough in all conscience. Nothing we know of is so likely to turn the sentiments of our fellow-countrymen against Jews in general as the details of the gruesome tragedy unfolded last week. A very inconsistent and illogical prejudice, to be sure, but is it to be wondered at? Let us be fair. Suppose the cases reversed. Suppose we Jews were a nation and a couple of non-Jews did to death for the vilest and basest of motives a young Jew in the flower of his manhood under conditions and circumstances utterly unmentionable. Imagine, it found that the murder resulted from a disgusting course of life pursued by many other non-Jews. Should we be so nicely discriminating in our natural and rightful indignation as to confine our sentiments of bitter resentment merely to the authors of the crime and those of their like? To expect this is to place a large tax upon human nature, and one only had to be present at the Central Criminal Court last week while the two condemned men were on trial, one has only had to keep an open ear in places where this murder has formed the subject of discussion, to become aware that human nature has been asserting itself. Nor does this crime stand as it were alone. Evidence was presented to the Court of the prevalence of this noxious traffic, and, as we have said in these columns, of the considerable part taken in it by Jews. The East of London is not the only area affected, the West End of the town is as bad or worse. Provincial centres, too, are by no means immune. A few days ago, for instance, a meeting was held at Cardiff at which Principal Edwards presided. One of the speakers stated that thirty-seven Jewesses carrying on immoral practices had been brought before the magistrates, of whom thirty-five had been deported, but the two who remained "had been the means of bringing sixty other Jewesses to Cardiff who were on the streets of the City to-day, and foreign bullies were living on the shame of those poor women." Truly, may we cry, "from the daughter of Zion all her beauty is departed . . . they are gone without strength before the pursuer."

What there is to be done under circumstances so grievous with the hope of stamping out this social plague from our midst it is difficult to state specifically. Nor are we unmindful of the splendid work that is already being effected by such bodies as the Vigilance Committee, and the Society for the Protection of Jewish Girls and Women. Still less are we unmindful of the fine effort that Mr. D. L. ALEXANDER, K.C., has been the means of making for strengthening the law, or of the excellent presentation of his views in that direction which he made to the Home office. But, there can be no doubt we are lacking in the power of bringing to bear upon this evil an influence which other communities have found, if not all-sufficing, at least eminently assistant. For we do not possess any organised or any sufficient spiritual endeavour labouring in the darkest Jewries of our towns. It will be argued that the men and women engaged in the vile traffic of human souls will not be influenced by religion. To a certain extent this is true, if we limit the term religion to ceremonial observances and ritual demands. But we believe much good could be done, much wrong averted, if we had a sufficient band of ministers who would bring into the noisome depths the light of religion in its highest and purest form, who, armed with an all-inspiring sense of their mission as messengers of God to the poorest-spirited of His creatures, would wean them away from lives of shame and save them from dishonour and degradation. It is not material uplifting these wretched people require, and therefore our charitable organisations touch them not. Their need is a spiritual support, and to provide this we have no equipment. We point out below an identical lack in our methods for meeting conversionist activity. That men—and women—brave and high-souled, prepared to do the hero-work which is essential in order to drag from the dregs their brothers and sisters sunken in shame, could be found and would be forthcoming we doubt not. Our contributor "Tatler" calls attention to the number of young students awaiting "calls" to the ministry. Surely the good material thus lying fallow in these men ought to be utilised. But the effort must be organised, and those engaging in it must be paid. So long as the community leaves any means untried for coping with the evil which brings so much disgrace and condemnation upon us, the community stands disgraced and condemned. If it does not deserve to, it must not be surprised to reap the bitter harvest of its neglect. The scandal is in very truth terrible, the burning shame of it should flush the cheek of every Jew who cares an iota for the good name and fame of his people—for the faith which is associated with his name, for the duty which that faith demands of him and a neglect of which in such a matter makes of his faith a hollow mockery and his very existence as a Jew a meaningless sham.

WEEK BY WEEK.

The Fall of Abdul Hamid.

The spectacle of the Sultan of Turkey, fallen from power and in the hands of his enemies, is profoundly tragic. Small sympathy is likely to be meted out to this once powerful potentate—the misdeeds alleged against him are too great in their enormity and too fresh in the public recollection. Jews, indeed, will remember that Abdul Hamid showed them more than one sign of goodwill. In particular, they will recall the alacrity with which he intervened, on their behalf, when their coreligionists were attacked only a year or so ago at Jaffa, the generosity with which he contributed to the relief of the victims of the Russian massacres, and the many other acts of kindness which he performed to Jews. On the other hand, we must not forget the wider issues of administration and government presented by a reign marked by great strife, bloodshed and national humiliation—evils which affected Jews equally with non-Jews. The rule of Abdul Hamid brought Turkey to the brink of ruin ; and for that melancholy record of misgovernment he has paid the inevitable penalty. If the Reform movement in Turkey had failed it would have been a disaster of far-reaching import to the cause of freedom.

A Jewish Hope.

The restoration of the Young Turkish leaders to power revives once more the Jewish hopes which were founded on the new *régime* in Turkey. The brain of the revolution—at all events on its civil side—was Ahmed Riza Bey ; and at the moment of writing this great personality is spoken of as the probable new Grand Vizier. It is only a few weeks since Ahmed Riza Bey, receiving Chief Rabbi Nahoum, pronounced a warm eulogy on the Jewish people and extended a cordial invitation to our Russian and Roumanian coreligionists to settle in the Turkish Empire. We would earnestly ask whether, if the Young Turks succeed in consolidating their power, the psychological moment will not have arrived for this invitation to be accepted. There is now in Europe, and on the way to this country, a noble and generous lover of his brethren—Mr. Jacob Schiff. In an interview published in the Paris *Daily Mail*, he declared that part of his purpose in crossing the Atlantic is to attempt to unite the various Jewish organisations in a big and practical effort to improve the lot of our race. We shall wait with anxiety to see the reception which is extended to his splendid intent. When Ahmed Riza Bey made the offer to which we have referred, he expressly begged the Turkish Chief Rabbi to transmit it to the Jewish organisations which are working for the uplifting of their people. We cannot imagine that the Turkish Statesman is to receive the answer that nothing can be done because these very organisations cannot or will not speak with one voice. A new leaf is being turned in the history of a great Empire. The Statesmen who rule the country appear to offer a new life to down-trodden Jewry. If our leaders are to spurn or ignore a chance which comes so rarely to our race, merely from petty jealousies, or from the fact that the new plan may not be their plan, they will not only present an abject and contemptible spectacle to the rest of the world, but they will be guilty of monumental criminality unsurpassed in the records of national betrayals. Ahmed Riza Bey, in the interview with Chief Rabbi Nahoum, expressly pointed out the possibilities held out for our people by the fertile fields of Mesopotamia. That land, it is important to recall, lies within the purview of the Zionist movement. It can attract the labours of the other Jewish organisations without their surrendering one iota of their principles. We would direct to it the attention of Mr. Zangwill, who is shortly to address an Itoist demonstration. All the Jewish organisations working disjointedly, however great has been their individual success, have failed to make a real impression on the heart-breaking Jewish problem. An opportunity may now come for "a strong pull and a pull all together" in a fresh direction, which opens up vast possibilities. Two thousand years of past oppression and a present clouded with much sorrow and humiliation call aloud for a statesmanlike junction of forces in the interests of the common cause.

To Counteract The Conversionists.

The Maccabæans have performed a useful service, one in keeping with their title, in devoting an evening to the discussion of the methods of the conversionists and the best means of counteracting them. Mr. Frank Emanuel, in his paper which led off the debate, suggested the formation of a Maccabæans Sub-Committee, whose business it should be to draw up a letter of protest to the English Press. Such a manifesto would not, we believe, be advisable. Its chief effect would be to encourage missionary effort. It would be pointed to as evidence of missionary success, and would be employed to obtain funds from those who honestly believe it a meritorious thing to convert Jews, and whose zeal in this work makes them close their eyes to the methods by which it is accomplished. At best the effect of such a manifesto would be but transient. But a permanent body to keep watch and ward over the conversionist movement, and to take such steps to counteract it as from time to time might suggest themselves, could hardly fail to be productive of some lasting good. An excellent feature of the debate was the practical unanimity with which the several speakers insisted that whatever remedies might be proposed the most effective must come from within. The spiritual armour of the community must be rendered so invulnerable that it can defy all attacks from without. The provision of additional ministers for the East End—gentlemen of university training, equipped to meet the local church clergy on their own ground, and resolved to introduce into Jewish clubs the religious influence which is absent from most of them—is a crying necessity. And the educational resources of the community must be multiplied and strengthened. There is need of more schools and classes, and of better methods of religious instruction. Children must be taught not only to *know* their religion, but to *love* it. The two things are by no means identical. When we reflect on the number of young people who grow up without religious training, of the many more who, for the want of proper spiritual guidance at a critical age, are suffered to lose touch with their community, we are forced to the conclusion that a great deal of this drift might have been averted. Nor is it unlikely that had this spiritual need of our community been met in the past, that drift more terrible even than from Judaism to Christianity—the drift to degraded lives and vicious existence to which we call attention above—might in large measure have been averted also.

"The Healing of a Schism."

A useful sidelight on the Conversionist spirit is shown in another column, where "Cantab" calls attention to an extraordinary incident which in his opinion, and in ours also, calls for some explanation. The Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross is the well-known head of the Presbyterian Church in Cambridge. The powerful influence he exerts among the undergraduates of his body is sometimes pointed to as an argument for the appointment of a resident Jewish minister in this University town. Mr. Ross, it appears, is, however, not satisfied to work within his own church. He is actively engaged in the promotion of "Jewish Missions" in general, and in the erection of new buildings in Whitechapel for the furtherance of these missions. In other words, he is an enthusiastic supporter of conversionist work among our "benighted" brethren in the East End. In spite of these facts, which could hardly have escaped the notice of the Jewish resident undergraduates, he was, during the very term in which he was engaged in promoting these objects, invited to address the Schechter Society, and given *carte blanche* in the choice of a subject. He elected to express "A Christian Minister's Thoughts on the Healing of a Disastrous Schism," pleading at the same time for a more patient consideration of the present methods of Conversionists. The Schechter Society has seen fit to print Mr. Ross' address as the *first* of a series of "Cambridge Jewish Publications." To say the least, it appears to be unfortunate.

The Old Problem.

The proceedings at Jews' College last Sunday raise afresh all the old perplexing problems as to the condition of the College and the Jewish ministry—those problems which seem so completely to baffle the intelligence of the community. The impression cannot be resisted that the situation as we see it to-day is itself but the reflection of the state and the conduct of Anglo-Jewry itself. If the coffers of the College are but poorly replenished—only £12 is received in donations, apart from the subventions obtained from the Judith Lady Montefiore College, the Council of the United Synagogue, and the firm of Rothschild—it is because the community cares only to a minor extent for matters spiritual. If the ministry is weakened by being recruited almost entirely from a single stratum of our population, it is because the better-to-do classes among us are too material to be fired with the passion for a ministerial career, or set other vocations far above that of the pulpit. If the standards set up for our ministers are chaotic, it is because the community itself cannot make up its mind whether it wants scholars, singers, or social workers in its synagogues. Some time back the Council of the United Synagogue appointed a Committee to inquire into the work of Jews' College. We presume that it has not abandoned the task entrusted to it, and until it has reported any criticisms aimed at the College or its students would seem to be inopportune. Probably we shall never attack the serious question of the ministry with any prospects of success until we have a proper communal Council capable of threshing the whole problem out in all its bearings and equipped with the power to carry out its views. In the circumstances, it is, perhaps, as well that Dr. Adler should have referred to the successes which some of the College students have achieved, and that the College has as Principal a man of thesterling merit and high capacity of Dr. Büchler. During the short period he has occupied his high office—one of the most important in the community—he has succeeded in infusing a new and better spirit into all departments of the College.

THE COMING WEEK

The coming week is to be a very busy one, Sunday taking most of the honours. Again we have to notice a deplorable clashing of fixtures, the annual meeting of the Home for Incurables being held at the same time as the elections at some of the East End Synagogues, from which many of its supporters are drawn.

To-morrow evening the North-London branch of the Jewish Lifeboat League hold a conversazione at the Highbury Athenæum at 8.15. At 8, Sir Francis Montefiore addresses a meeting of the West Central Zionist Society, which is to hold a concert and ball at the Queen's Small Hall. At 8.45, Mr. Israel Cohen, B.A., lectures at the Jewish Institute on "Modern Progress of the Jews."

On Sunday, the annual elections of the constituent synagogues of the United Synagogue will be held at various times. At 3.30, the Rev. B. J. Salomons lectures to the Ramsgate Jewish Literary Society at Montefiore College. At 3.45 the annual meeting of the East End Aid Society of the Home for Jewish Incurables is to be held at the institution, and it will be followed at 4.30 by the annual court of the parent body. At the same hour the Herzl Society holds a meeting at the Pavilion Theatre, in commemoration of the birthday of Dr. Herzl, the Rev. A. A. Green presiding. At 6, the annual meeting of the Sabbath Meals Society is to take place at the offices of the Board of Guardians. At 7, the annual dinner of the West Central Jewish Men's Club will be held at the Club. At 7, a public meeting will be held in the interests of the Edgware Road Talmud Torah, at its premises, 118, Harrow Road. At 7.45, the annual meeting of the Students' Jewish Literary Society will be held at the Jewish Board of Guardians, and Mr. Norman Bentwich will read a paper. At the same hour, the Rev. M. Adler will read a paper to the Jews' College Union Society, entitled "Some Thoughts on Ministerial Character." At 8, Mr. F. Barton Smith lectures at the Jewish National Institute, on "A Sound Mind in a Sound Body." At the same hour, the annual meeting of the Jewish Working Men's Club, Great Alie Street, will be held.

On Tuesday, at 5, the deferred meeting of the Board of the Federation of Synagogues will be held at the Jewish Working Men's Club, Great Alie Street.

WILLS.

MOSS.—Mr. Henry Lewis Moss, late of the Grand Hotel, Bournemouth, who died in Vienna, on November 22, 1908, left personal estate proved at £25,167 18s. 3d. gross and £24,828 2s. 9d. nett. The Executors are: Moss Fridlander, 77, Buckland Crescent; Maurice Moss, Meadows Hall, St. Osyth, Colchester; Claude Moss Poland, 42, Poultry; and Lewis Solomon, 21, Hamilton Terrace. On the death or remarriage of his wife he leaves all his property to his children should he have two or more, but in the event of his leaving no issue or only one child then £5,000 is to be held in trust for such child and the ultimate residue to the following charities, in such shares, "having regard to their respective pecuniary necessities," as the executors may direct, but the synagogue and schools at Hope Place, "are to receive appreciably more" than the others, viz.: Liverpool: Jews' Synagogue and schools in Hope Place. London: Westminster Jews' Free School; Society for the Relief of the Aged Needy; Bayswater Synagogue; Asylum for the Indigent Blind; Hand-in-Hand Asylum (now the Jewish Home); Poor Jews' Shelter, Leman Street; Soup Kitchen; Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Norwood; Jewish Board of Guardians; Widows Home (now the Jewish Home); Jews' Infant School, Commercial Street; and Jews' Free School, Bell Lane.

THOMPSON.—Mr. Joseph Thompson, member of "Tattersalls," of 21, Gordon Square, died on March 3rd, at Madeira, leaving £23,450 6s. 1d. The will of November 20th, 1908, has been proved by the widow, the son, Joseph Davis Marks, of 21, Randolph Crescent, and Barnett Solomon Thompson, the brother. The testator gives £100 each to his friends, Henry Hart and Sir Samuel Gillott, for the purchase of a souvenir; £500 and the household effects to his wife; £500 to his son John; and £500 to Joseph Davis Marks. The residue of the property is to be held in trust for Mrs. Thompson for life and then for his children.

THE CHIEF RABBI'S SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.—We are requested to state that members of the United Synagogue are invited to sign the address to the Chief Rabbi at their respective synagogues next Sunday during the election proceedings. The last batch of invitations to the reception at Gunnersbury Park will be sent to members of the United Synagogue on May 10th.

THE engagement is announced of Horace, son of Mr. Horatio Myer, M.P., of 64, Maida Vale, and Dorothy, daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. Edward Krauss, of 71, Warrington Crescent.

PROFESSOR RAPHAEL MELDOLA, F.R.S., has been elected an honorary member of the Athenæum Club, under the provisions of Rule II. of the club, which empowers the annual election by the Committee of nine persons "of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts, or for public services."

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.—At the recent examination of students of the Inns of Court, Bernard Joseph Ellis passed 2nd class in Roman Law, and Bernard Gunsberg 3rd in the final.

THE NOTTING HILL ORPHAN AID SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held last Sunday at the synagogue class-rooms. The Chairman, the Rev. L. Geffen, in an address, expressed the opinion that Notting Hill should do better than it was doing for the parent institution at Norwood. The community locally was increasing, but this was not the case with the revenue of the society. The following were elected: The Rev. L. Geffen, Chairman; Messrs. M Greenberg, Vice-Chairman; L. Kadish, Treasurer; E. Moss and A. Lipson, Auditors; Cosman J. Citron, Hon. Secretary; and a Committee.

MR. ARCHIE PERLMAN, the son of Mr. Solomon Perlman, Johannesburg, South Africa, has passed the final examination for the membership of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

The Annual Subscription to the "Jewish Chronicle" is for the UNITED KINGDOM, 10s.; ABROAD, 15s.; (CANADA, 13s.)
"JEWISH CHRONICLE" OFFICE, 2, FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.

In the COMMUNAL ARMCHAIR

Hammersmith.

The Hammersmith Synagogue is to be congratulated on the quietness and dignity with which it has filled up the vacancy in its ministry occasioned by the deeply regretted retirement of the Rev. S. Alfred Adler. Mr. Lipson, upon whom the choice of the congregation has fallen, is a young minister who owes his advancement to nothing but his own unassisted work. His appointment by the London County Council as Jewish chaplain to Colney Hatch has been an unqualified success, and—no offence to Hammersmith—has augured well for his success in his new appointment.

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Balance in Hand.

To one who looks beneath the surface of things, the interest of the occasion is not confined to congratulation of a successful candidate. I question neither the wisdom of Hammersmith's choice nor the prospects of success which, I am sure, lie before the new minister. What affords me food for reflection is the disclosure made by this election of the fact that we have an overplus of qualified candidates for the ministry—in short, that the supply is greater than the demand. Two students of Jews' College were candidates for the vacant post. Each of them has graduated B.A. in honours in Semitics at London University. One is reading for the difficult degree of M.A. in the same subject at London, the other is taking the Tripos at Cambridge, where he has already made his mark as a thinker and as a writer. Neither of them is very young, and they have arrived at an age when a man of culture and purpose is not content to wait, halting, on the threshold of opportunity. No man so placed can command an appointment, nor is it healthy for him or the community that he should be called upon to hunt for it. The poorly-paid position of Hammersmith is not such a very brilliant opening after all, and unless some assurance can be given that young men of gifts high above the average can, at completion of a successful University career, obtain an opening when their manhood demands that they should be at work, we shall have still more difficulty as time goes on, in obtaining candidates for the Jewish clergy.

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The Rev. G. Prince.

I do not care to leave the subject of Hammersmith without a word of recognition of the Rev. G. Prince. Elected originally as Chazan—and a very good one, too—Mr. Prince, on the transference of the Rev. Michael Adler to the Central Synagogue, assumed the additional duties of Secretary. He had much to learn, and he learned it, much to do, and he has done it. Capable Chazan as he is, he is not one of those whose idea of duty and efficiency is to sing in the synagogue on Sabbaths while they nurse their voices during the week. Steady hard work, combined with great love for the synagogue, have made Mr. Prince an excellent Secretary. It has taken nothing from his Chazanuth, but has made him a force in his congregation and a communal asset of no little value.

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Jerusalem!

When one reads the intensely interesting report of your correspondent in the Holy City, describing the remarkable condition of affairs during the recent period of epidemic, one's natural comment is *Jerusalem*! If the writer is correct—and there seems little reason to doubt it—in the description given of the Jewish quarter as "its roads reeking cesspools, its houses vermin invested," I should say that unholy city would not be a bad description, and that Nationalists, anti-Nationalists, Zionists and non-Zionists might sink their differences for the time being and combine on the prosaic but practical question of disinfection. When Miss Betsy Trotwood was in doubt as to wherein her duty lay in the matter of the future of the youthful David Copperfield, she turned for counsel to Mr. Dick, and that immortal sage immediately advised, "wash him." It seems to me that the shrewd Betsy Trotwood—including the Varsity B. Trotwood, B.A., now so much exercised concerning Zion, might adopt Mr. Dick's advice and settle the practical question and relieve a terrific scandal by aiding in the physical cleansing of Jerusalem and its inhabitants

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A Wrong Diagnosis.

Your correspondent writes that the Ashkenazi Beth Din of Jerusalem has issued a manifesto attributing the plague scourge to the presence of secular schools, the teaching of sewing to girls (fearful sin) and the non-shaving of their heads by married women. The vermin and the other filth are seemingly unnoticed as a contributory causation of the epidemic. It reminds me of our worthy Dutch brethren at the Hague. The visitor to the synagogue at the Hague is surprised to find that the Cohanim "Duchan" on Sabbath morning. On enquiry he learns that some years ago—I forget how many—there was an epidemic of cholera and the *Rav* instituted the "Duchan" on Sabbath as a prophylactic. The Town Council came to the conclusion that the cholera was germinated in the evil smelling canals and they cleansed the odorous *Grachts* accordingly. This sanitary precaution *plus* the "Duchan" put matters right. The cholera went but the "Duchan," like Tennyson's brook, goes on for ever.

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Superstition.

I notice that your leaderette on the extraordinary performance in Jerusalem remarks that "even the most enlightened of religions is not free from the dangers of superstition." One of the most prevalent of Jewish superstitions is the superstition that there is no superstition. As a matter of fact Judaism has attracted to it a very large accretion of superstition, and these notes would grow into a large volume were I to attempt to deal with the enormous mass which has accumulated during the ages. The cheerful idea of holding a wedding in a burial-ground is one which is entirely new to me. Altogether the whole thing is very gruesome reading.

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Practical.

I notice however, one eminently practical feature of the proceedings as reported. Those present appear to have thrown into some receptacle their contributions towards the dowry of the bride or the setting up of the new home. I am old enough to remember when this was a regular feature of foreign Jewish weddings in this country. I remember having seen a wedding reception at which a large tablecloth was placed over the backs of four chairs and each guest threw into it a monetary contribution. There was a period, anterior to my personal recollection, when this was done at all Jewish middle-class weddings. When I was a boy, there were still those who spoke of a wedding present, although a gift in kind, as an *inwerf, i.e.*, "a throw in."

TATLER.

From Abroad.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

[From our Correspondent.]

VIENNA, April 25.

PROFESSOR MORITZ BENEDIKT.

The celebrated Vienna physician, Professor Moritz Benedikt, who is head of the Department for Nervous Diseases of the Vienna General Hospital, celebrated on the 19th inst. a rare double jubilee—the fiftieth anniversary of his doctorate and the fortieth of his professional appointment. Professor Benedikt was born in 1835 at Eisenstadt, in Hungary, studied medicine at the Vienna University, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in 1859. In 1862 he commenced practice as a private lecturer in electro-therapeutics and nervous pathology, and in 1869 was appointed Extraordinary Professor in these branches at Vienna University. He is an honorary doctor of the University of Glasgow, and an honorary member of the Royal Russian University in Kieff, as well as corresponding member of numerous foreign scientific bodies. On the completion of his seventieth year he retired from his professional post, but still works with unabated energy at the hospital. Among his works the greatest attention was aroused by his "Anatomical Studies of the Criminal Brain."

REMARKABLE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

An extraordinary incident is reported from Maros Vàsàrnély in Hungary. A Jewish engineer, named Partos, received a commission in the neighbourhood and joined the local club. A group of members, however, persecuted him with great virulence, and this annoyance culminated in the head of the group, a property-owner named Virgil Giacomuzzi, assaulting Partos in the street, adding insult to injury with the words, "You stinking Jew! What have you come here for? Go back to Palestine." Partos drew a revolver and shot his assailant dead. He surrendered to the police and was put on trial. Most of the witnesses testified to the fact that Giacomuzzi was at the head of an anti-Semitic organisation and had repeatedly expressed his intention of hounding the accused out of the district. Partos was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment to date from his arrest, so that he was immediately released. The announcement of the sentence was received with cheers in Court.

The sons of the lately deceased actor, Adolf Ritter von Sonnenthal, were received in audience last week, by the Emperor, in order to thank his Imperial Majesty for his warmhearted sympathy with their family in their bereavement. The Emperor engaged his visitors in conversation for over half-an-hour, and referring to their father's death he said: "It, indeed, touched me very deeply. Your father was not only a great artist, but also a very fine character."

Herr Anton Deutsch, Editor of the *Pester Lloyd*, has retired after forty years' journalistic activity. The Emperor has marked the occasion by raising him to the Hungarian nobility.

For some time past all the towns and villages, in the district of Cracow, have been flooded with hectograph flysheets, in which the people are incited against the Jews. The flysheets are signed by a Christian-Social Committee and are despatched from Cracow. The police have made energetic search in order to discover the identity of this *agent provocateur* Committee, but hitherto all their efforts have been futile.

Herr Lichtendorf, of Czernowitz, is the first Jew in the Empire to obtain the rank of Chief Postal Councillor.

The Jewish community in Budapest has received the authorisation of the Minister of Education to establish a High Gymnasium.

DENMARK.

[From a Correspondent.]

COPENHAGEN, April 24.

Exceptional honours were bestowed upon Isak Glückstadt, Director of the Landmandsbank, Copenhagen, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, last Thursday. On the morning of that day, Mr. Isak Glückstadt, who holds the high title of Geheimeetatsraad (Privy Councillor of State), was received in special audience by the King, who conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Daunebrog, a very high distinction, and in the course of the day Mr. Glückstadt received numerous deputations and a quantity of beautiful presents. Flags were flying from all the ships in the Free Harbour and many buildings; the synagogue was specially illuminated at the service in the morning, and the inmates of the homes of the Jewish Society were entertained in the evening.

The first of over thirty deputations which waited upon Mr. Glückstadt was from the older functionaries of the Landmandsbank, head office and branches, and this deputation presented him with an address, in a silver-gilt basket, which is shaped after the Ark of the Covenant, and is an exceedingly beautiful specimen of artistic craftmanship. Among the many deputations may be mentioned those from the Jewish Society, the Council of the synagogue, the East Asiatic Co., the United Steamship Co., the Copenhagen Free Harbour, and the Quotation Committee of the Copenhagen Bourse, many of which brought elaborate gifts. The callers included the Ministers of Finance and of Commerce.

Isak Glückstadt's father was a merchant in the small Danish town of Fredericia, and young Glückstadt commenced his business career in the office of the then prominent Jewish banking firm of S. A. Gedalia and Co., Copenhagen. In the year 1865 Glückstadt started business as a private banker in Christiania, but five years later he gave up this business in order to become the director of the Norwegian Credit Bank. His old chief, Baron Gedalia, had, in the meantime, been instrumental in starting the Danish Landmandsbank, which commenced work in the beginning of 1872, and of which Glückstadt soon became the director. From this date the Landmandsbank began to make headway, so that now, thanks to Glückstadt's eminent ability and brilliant personal qualities, it is the largest bank in Scandinavia. Thanks also to his initiative his bank has always been to the fore in many ways, and through his far-seeing, optimistic, though thoroughly sound judgment a large number of important and successful undertakings have been started under the auspices of Mr. Glückstadt's Bank. Amongst these may be mentioned the East Asiatic Trading and Shipping Company and the Copenhagen Free-Harbour. Glückstadt has been a member of the Copenhagen Corporation and within the Jewish community he holds an exceptional position. Mr. Isak Glückstadt is esteemed to an unusual degree, both by high and low.

EGYPT.

[From Our Correspondent.]

ALEXANDRIA, April 12.

Recently the important post of Municipal Doctor was thrown open to competition. Among the five candidates there were two Jews. Dr. Isaac Levy was the successful candidate. This success is an important promotion for Dr. Levy in the medical administration of the municipality.

Under the presidency of the banker, M. Jacques Aghion, we have here a Jewish Benevolent Society, which does everything in its power to alleviate the misery of our coreligionists. Every week witnesses the arrival of poor Jews from the four quarters of the globe; they come here in the blackest misery and it is the Benevolent Society which has to provide for them all. The annual meeting of the society was held recently. Regret was expressed at the indifference on the part of our coreligionists in regard to the support of this society. During the year 1908, more than 60,000 francs were expended; nearly 600 persons were repatriated and 134 families received municipal allowances. The society has also distributed milk, meat, rice, bread, etc.

FRANCE.

M. Jacques Salomon Hadamard, Doctor of Sciences, Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Sciences of the Paris University, has been appointed Professor of Analytical and Celestial Mechanics at the College of France, in place of M. Maurice Lévy, who has retired on a pension. Other scientific appointments to be recorded are those of MM. Maurice Lévy and Gabriel Lippmann, both of them members of the Institute of France, as members of the Paris Observatory for a period of three years.

The late Madame Félix has bequeathed to the Ecole Normale (Training School for Teachers) of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* a sum of about 400,000 francs. As the *Alliance* is not recognised by French law as an "institution of public utility," all legacies intended for it have to be made to the Ecole Normale.

GERMANY.

JEWISH STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Jewish Statistical Society was held recently in Berlin. Considerable progress was reported. Dr. Alfred Nossig stated that the Bureau, founded by the Society, had published during the past year two large works; one on the Jews in Austria, by Dr. Jacob Thon, and the other on the Jews in Russia, by Dr. Arthur Ruppin. Both works furnished, for the first time, the entire official material available on the Jews in these countries presented in a systematic and convenient manner. A further work, undertaken at the instance of the Grand Lodge of the United Order of B'nei Brith, on the Jews in Hesse, was in the Press, and would appear shortly. In the course of the year two further works had been carried to a conclusion. Dr. Jakob Segall had completed an investigation into the Jewish population of Munich, which was of considerable interest, inasmuch as it dealt exclusively, for the first time, with the conditions of foreign Jews settled in Germany. Herr Norbert Welder had prepared a monograph on the Jews in Hungary who deserved special attention, as the official statistics in Hungary presented extraordinarily rich material which enabled the investigation of the condition of the Jews to be accomplished in a manner that was not possible in any other land. Dr. Nossig stated that three further tasks remained to be undertaken in the near future by the Bureau. First of all, the fresh statistical data of the countries already dealt with had to be brought up-to-date and published from time to time. A new edition of the work on the Jews in Germany was necessary as soon as the result of the census of 1907 had been published. The second and more difficult task comprised the institution of statistical investigations in those countries in which the official returns took no, or only a partial, account of religious belief (such as France, England, Belgium, Switzerland and the United States) as well as in those lands which issued no official statistics, but which possessed a Jewish population. These investigations would involve a considerable expenditure. Negotiations had been instituted with responsible bodies in Switzerland in order to initiate a comprehensive investigation in that country. An important inquiry on the Jewish population in Palestine dealing primarily with educational conditions, had been undertaken by the former head of the Bureau, Dr. Arthur Ruppin, but was being delayed by the lack of funds. The third task was the grouping of the material already collected into a comprehensive work on general Jewish statistics. A start had already been made in this direction. During the progress of the work, monographs on individual sociological problems would be issued. For example, at the instance of the Chairman of the Council, Privy-Councillor Dr. Maretzki, an investigation had been undertaken into the conditions of the Jewish working girls and women in Berlin, which would deal chiefly with the living conditions of women and girls employed in the large warehouses. Monographs on the conditions of the large Jewish communities, such as those of Berlin, Frankfort, etc., would also be prepared. A further field of activity was furnished by the journal of the Bureau, the *Zeitschrift für Demographie und Statistik der Juden*, which was now in its fifth year of publication. The journal had been continuously improved, the articles having covered a wider field and gained in exactitude. The fact that the journal was constantly being quoted by experts in various works, showed that it enjoyed a high reputation in scientific circles. The same could be said of the Statistical Bureau. The value of the institution was not only appreciated in Jewish and scientific circles, but also by the State authorities. In many cases officials had referred to the work of the Bureau and approached it directly. Thus the Royal Prussian Statistical Bureau had referred several questions addressed to it to the Jewish Bureau for investigation. The Hessian Government had referred to the work of the Bureau in its publication of the last census results. Only incomplete figures relating to the Jews were given in the official document, and enquirers were referred for fuller information to the brochure of the Jewish society. The retirement of Dr. Ruppin and Dr. Thon had necessitated the re-organisation of the Bureau, and Dr. Blau, who was the present head of the Bureau and editor of the journal had been joined by Dr. Jakob Segall, who had gained considerable experience at the Statistical Seminary of Professor Von Mayr and in the Bureau of the Bavarian Jewish Statistical Society. The financial condition of the Society, although not satisfactory, was of a nature to enable the current work to be carried on. The number of members had remained unchanged, but the Journal had gained several new subscribers. The chief resources of the Society are furnished by subventions from various Jewish organisations and communities. The receipts from this source amounted to 5,000 marks per annum. In the past year the income amounted to 7,723 marks.

Privy Government Councillor Professor Dr. Liebermann, of Berlin, has been appointed Officer of the French Order of the Legion of Honour.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Prince Leopold of Albany) has conferred the title of Privy Court Councillor on Herr Max Bachur, Director of the Municipal Theatre and the Thalia Theatre at Hamburg.

The Social-Democratic members of the Berlin City Council presented a motion at last week's sitting, demanding the prohibition of Shechita. The motion was rejected.

TURKEY.

In accordance with annual custom, the Sublime Porte forwarded to the Chief Rabbi of Turkey the sum of £250 (Turkish) for distribution among the Jewish poor on the occasion of Passover.

A Hebrew periodical is about to appear at Salonica. It will pursue a national tendency. The other Jewish papers published in that city are mostly edited in Judeo-Spanish.

Russia.

[**From our Correspondents.**]

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Reference has frequently been made in this column to the severe economic crisis through which the Jewish industrial world in Russia is at present passing. The prevailing difficulties have been intensified by a lock-out organised by some of the smaller Jewish manufacturers. The movement, which is having tragic results, extends to Wilna, Minsk, Grodno, Smorgon, and other small centres in the Pale. In Wilna the Jewish leather factory-owners have even turned to the Union of Russian People for black-legs in order to be able to terrorise the recalcitrant Jewish workers. Meanwhile the Government is heaping coals on the fire by its policy of repression, and expulsions are going on wholesale.

JEWS IN THE ARMY.

The official organ of the Government, the *Pravitelstvenni Vestnik*, has published the numbers of the recruits which the various nationalities contributed to the army last year. Our coreligionists furnished four per cent. of the total number of conscripts, which is the exact proportion they should produce in accordance with the population statistics. This statement, coming as it does from a source which even the Black Hundreds would not venture to accuse of a too friendly attitude towards the Jews, will dispel the charge that our brethren fail to contribute their share to National Defence. It is especially welcome, in view of the continuous agitation on foot in favour of a modification of the recruiting law in the case of the Jews.

A PLEA FOR AN UNDERSTANDING.

The Warsaw branch of the Universal Peace Society has undertaken the unique task of effecting "peace" between the Poles and the Jews. The relations between the two nationalities have lately assumed such threatening proportions, that the universal peacemakers have determined to bring about a reconciliation between them. In order to achieve their purpose they have arranged for a series of meetings, to which they have invited representatives from all shades of both communities. The Zionists, as well as the assimilators, have agreed to participate in the conference, the results of which are anxiously awaited in several quarters.

AN ATTEMPTED EXTORTION.

The Ostra Jews have been startled at the receipt of a communication from the Director of the Tchernigoff Government Schools, demanding two thousand roubles in aid of a village school in the vicinity of their town. The document formally threatened to curtail the number of Jews usually admitted to the school, in the event of their refusal to comply with the request. The poor community replied that it was utterly impossible for them to raise such a sum, and pointed out to the Director that their coreligionists already paid a much higher fee for their education than the Russians. The Government official, however, carried out his threat by lowering the percentage of Jews in the school.

DUMA NEWS.

The internal differences that have arisen in the Octobrist party have led to the formation of a strong Moderate alliance, which comprises the right wing of the Octobrists and the Moderate Right of the Duma. The new dominating party has in its programme, as one of its primary aims, the defence of the Russian population in the Western provinces against the competition of the Jews and other foreign elements. The new programme of the Progressive group, on the other hand, contains a clause entreating its members to support the emancipation of the Jews in Russia.

The members of the Right have decided to hasten the work of the Committee on M. Stolypin's circular. In the event of the Duma failing to abolish the privileges accorded to our coreligionists by the Premier, the same group has resolved to organise great national petitions to the Tsar in favour of wholesale expulsions of Jews.

RIGHT OF RESIDENCE OF JEWS.

By a special order of the Viceroy all the spas and resorts in the Caucasus have been closed to the Jews during the next season. In addition, the orchestras and entertainment companies have forbidden to accept our coreligionists in their employ. (Last year ailing Jews were permitted to stay for a period of two months.)

Fifty representatives of large factories, firms and commercial houses in Armavir (Kuban district) have sent in a petition to the Ministry of the Interior in favour of the repeal of the expulsion order against the Jews, denying the assertion of the police that the Russian population has found our brethren dangerous to their welfare.

A grave problem is occupying the minds of several thousands of Jewish families residing in the small Russian towns. Hitherto they were only obliged to pay a tax to the estate owners, but the latter had no power to expel our brethren from the towns or to take possession of the land, which legally belonged to the Jews. The Russian Courts have, however, lately decided that the noblemen had a perfect right to deprive our coreligionists of the land, which, in most cases, was inherited by them from their ancestors, and exile with all its horrors now threatens thousands of Jews.

The Kieff police have received strict orders to exile from the city, without further delay, all Jews who have no right to reside there. The Governor has also informed the officials that dismissal awaits those who would neglect the warning.

A NEW REAL RUSSIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The leaders of the Real Russian Union have issued a circular to their followers embodying their latest plan of campaign against the Jews. On discovering that the Government was not disposed to tolerate the mobilisation of their Fighting Gangs and their preparations for pogroms, they now advise their partisans to leave the Jews in peace, so long as the latter do not organise open revolts. At the same time they have announced the opening of several Real Russian factories and stores in the provinces. Their members were strictly prohibited to enter into any relations with Jews for any purpose whatsoever. The penalty for disobeying the order is excommunication from the society of all truly Orthodox Russians and general boycott. A great movement has also commenced in the anti-Semitic ranks in favour of inducing the Government to offer our coreligionists facilities for emigration. In their opinion the Ministry is loth to encourage the Jews to leave the country, which they regard as a serious tactical error. They have found an energetic exponent of their views in the person of the well-known Russian journalist, Menshikoff, and they also possess powerful supporters amongst the heads of the Ministry of Commerce. It is, however, doubtful whether the Ministry of the Interior would agree to relax the numerous obstacles put in the way of emigrants in conformity with the demands of the police department.

ZIONISM.

The Russian emigration movement to Palestine shows no signs of abatement. From all parts of the Pale news continues to arrive regarding the formation of parties of wealthy people with the object of purchasing land in Palestine, and settling there.

The Odessa Palestinian Committee has now applied to the Ministry of the Interior for permission to establish medical and legal bureaux for the emigrants *en route* to the Holy Land.

THE BLACK HUNDREDS.

The Real Russians have applied to the Holy Synod for permission to open branches at all the monasteries and to place their collection-boxes in every church.

The Real Russian Council has decided to request the Tsar to entrust the Black Hundreds with the maintenance of peace in the country in time of war.

A strong pogrom agitation is being fostered by the Novgorod Black Hundreds.

The circular issued by the Government to Civil Servants, forbidding them to join the Real Russian Union, was withdrawn almost immediately after its publication.

A group of Real Russian engineers have requested the Government not to employ Jews in their institutions. They received a negative reply, in consequence of which they have resolved to petition the Tsar on the question.

The Tsar has presented 100,000 roubles to the Black Hundreds in aid of their projected gymnasium.

ZIONIST VOLUNTEERS FOR TURKEY.

A number of Zionists from the South of Russia have left for Turkey, with the object of, joining the Young Turk Army.

THE HERZENSTEIN TRIAL.

The trial of the murderers of the late Duma Deputy Herzenstein has led to sensational disclosures. A witness, Brussakow, who was formerly private secretary of the President of the Union of Russian People, Dubrovin, declared that Dubrovin had ordered him to bribe someone with 15,000 roubles to murder Herzenstein. He had, however, refused, and had resigned his post. After the murder of Herzenstein, one of the culprits, Juskewitch, received 4,000 roubles from the Union. When he attempted to extort further sums, the late Father John, of Kronstadt, raised 10,000 roubles for him. The Court resolved to ask the authorities to put Dubrovin on trial for inciting to murder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. Frenkel, one of the imprisoned members of the first Duma, is lying seriously ill, and the authorities have refused to transfer him to the prison hospital.

The well-known communal worker, Wolf Ashkenazi, a descendant of Haham Zevi, has died at Warsaw. His son, Professor Simon Ashkenazi, of the Lemberg University, is the greatest living Polish historian.

The St. Petersburg authorities have confirmed the appointment of six Jews to represent our coreligionists at the Odessa Town Council. The previous municipality counted amongst its members eight Jews. General Tolmatcheff was anxious to reduce their number to five.

At Bezdez, near Grodno, our coreligionists were accused of kidnapping a child for ritual purposes. The lost boy was afterwards found drowned.

The Right Hon. Arthur Cohen, M.A., K.C., has been re-appointed by the Inner Temple a member of the Senate of London University for the period 1909-1913.

The Rev. S. Alfred Adler has gone from Bournemouth to Ventnor. We are glad to learn that the improvement in his condition is being well maintained, and that he is now able to take some exercise.

THE HAMPSTEAD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—We understand that a forward move in education is being made by the conversion of Abbotshill School, 34, Quex Road, N.W., into the Hampstead Grammar School. The school has already done good work since its establishment in 1904 and it is expected that its usefulness will be considerably extended under the Headmaster, Mr. G. H. Groves, formerly Assistant Master in the University College School and a strong Committee of gentlemen interested in education. A feature of the school of special interest is that Hebrew is taught as part of the school work by Mr. Isaac Lazarowitch whose success as a teacher is widely recognised.

MR. LOUIS KRONBERG'S EXHIBITION AT THE MENDOZA GALLERY.—A small but interesting exhibition of the pictures of this clever Boston artist has been held at the Mendoza Gallery, New Bond Street. The pictures, twenty-eight in number, included ten studies of ballet-girls in various attitudes, two semi-nude Oriental figures, sitting erect on carved chairs, in the traditional pose of Egyptian dieties, and a study of Miss Loie Fuller. Of the theatrical portraits exhibited, that of Mr. E. S. Willard as "Cardinal Giovanni de Medici" was the most important and probably the most striking picture in the gallery. Portraits of the late Richard Mansfield as "Baron Chevrial" and as "Cyrano de Bergerac" were also shown.

CONTINUATION CLASSES FOR STOKE NEWINGTON.—Advanced Hebrew and History Classes have been opened in connection with the Stoke Newington Synagogue, and are intended for boys and girls above the age of fourteen years, who have already left the ordinary religion classes. They are free, and are not limited to the sons and daughters of members of the Stoke Newington Synagogue. At present there are three classes, which meet on Monday and Wednesday nights, and the subjects taken are the Hebrew Bible, Mishna, and Post-Biblical History. It is hoped that many in the North and North-East of London will take advantage of this exceptional opportunity. All who wish to join are requested to communicate with the Rev. Harris Cohen, The Synagogue, Shacklewell Lane, N.

THE HAMPSTEAD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34, QUEX ROAD, N.W.
(Late Abbotshill School).

Headmaster—G HERBERT GROVES, Lond. Univ.
Formerly Asst. Mast. in the Univ. Coll. School.

SUCCESSES DURING 1908
Chartered Accountants' Prel. Exam.
Coll. of Preceptors.—One Second Class, one Third Class and Three Lower Forms, Certificates.
Preliminary Medical Exam. Scotch Universities.

MASTER for HEBREW and GERMAN:
Mr. ISAAC LAZAROWICH.

Boys Admitted from Seven Years of Age.

RE-OPENED TUESDAY, April 20th.

United States.

[From our Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, April 13.

A NEW FOUNDATION.

Assemblyman Lindon Bates, Jr., of this city, has introduced a Bill in the State Legislature at Albany, incorporating, on the lines of the Russell Sage Foundation, an organisation to be known as the New York Foundation. The incorporators named in the Bill as the first trustees include Messrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Morris Loeb, Paul M. Warburg and Isaac N. Seligman, and the objects of the proposed foundation shall be :—

> To receive and maintain a fund or funds, and to apply the income thereof to altruistic purposes, charitable, benevolent, educational, or otherwise, within the United States of America, as the Trustees may determine. The Trustees may, as they deem expedient, use any means to attain their ends, whether this be research, publication or the establishment and maintenance of altruistic activities, agencies and institutions. And such organisations may be already in existence or may be founded with the funds in the hands of these Trustees.

In answer to an enquiry, the statement was made in Mr. Schiff's office that the new organisation is of a private character and that no information concerning it will be given out to the public. One newspaper, however, ventures to make the following remark :—

> A society such as the Bates' Bill aims to create must command universal approval. Its design is to make more effective the work of charity in this State, and particularly in the City of New York. The need of more scientific and better-organised philanthropy has become apparent to every charitably-inclined person. The proposed New York Foundation will be a charitable clearing-house in the true sense of the word. Money can be given or bequeathed to it for its general purposes, and this will be applied to the Institution and agencies where it will do the most good. All in all this Bill has, we are informed, received very strong support in the Legislature and is expected to become a law at an early date.

THE QUESTION OF SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

The question of Sabbath observance is again up for discussion, and much interest centres around several Bills which have been introduced in the State Assembly at Albany, permitting persons who observe another day in the week than Sunday as a day of rest, to do business on Sunday. One of these Bills was introduced by Assemblyman Marks and another by Assemblyman Levy. It is now announced that a Committee of the Assembly has reported favourably on the Bill of Mr. Levy, which, it is understood, will be accepted as a substitute for the Marks Bill.

While Rabbi Drachman, acting for the Sabbath Protective Association, and other Jewish representatives have been attending public meetings in Albany and labouring for the passage of a Bill that will relieve Jewish merchants who observe their own Sabbath from closing their business also on Sunday, reactionary Christian clergymen have been busy in their efforts to bring about the defeat of such a measure. Thus Canon Chase, of Brooklyn has written to the Press attacking the Marks Bill.

Replying to Canon Chase, Rabbi Drachman says in a letter to *The Globe*:

> These Bills are all designed to remedy an evil which ought to appeal to the sympathy of all right-thinking men—the great hardship and handicap which conscientious Sabbath-keeping merchants endure through being restricted to five days for business, while their less scrupulous competitors have at least six. These honest, God-fearing men, most of them shopkeepers in a small way, deserve encouragement and support in their effort to be loyal to their faith, despite the stress of fierce economic warfare and the pressure of heavy expense to which they are of necessity subjected.
>
> It is entirely illogical of the Canon to call on Jews to give up the day they revere as holy, and accept a day which possesses for them no sanctity simply because the majority has adopted it. As a minister of religion, the Canon knows that religious matters are not questions of majority, but of conscience alone. The conscience cannot be commanded to accept what others dictate, but only that which is its own sincere conviction. To attempt to carry out another doctrine would be to revive the *autos da fe*, the St. Bartholomew days, and other horrors of the middle ages.

MR. HENRY RICE HONOURED.

Mr. Henry Rice, the aged philanthropist, who for thirty-three years was President of the United Hebrew Charities, and recently retired from office, was surprised at his apartments in the Hotel Savoy, the other day, by the directors of the organisation, and presented with a beautiful gold medal as a permanent mark of the esteem in which he is held by his associates. The presentation took place in the presence of the Manager and Registrar of the United Hebrew Charities and the immediate relatives of Mr. Rice. The medal was designed by Mr. Julius Butensky, and represents the spirit of Charity supporting and aiding the widow, the orphan, and the aged, while rejecting the laurel wreath of glory.

The presentation speech was made by Mr. Cyrus L. Sulzburger, the present President of the Charities. In accepting the medal, Mr. Rice, after expressing his thanks, said : What little I may have done, and the spirit in which I have done it, are the direct inheritance from my father and mother. They always impressed upon me not alone to be good to the poor, but to treat the poor always with politeness and consideration. There are some here present who are connected with the Baron de Hirsch work, and to them it may be of interest to know that in my boyhood days I aided in the charitable work, not of Baron Maurice de Hirsch, but of his grandfather, Freiherr Joseph von Hirsch. Twice every year, at Pesach and at Yom Kippur, he would send to Bamberg, to my father, rolls containing five, ten, or twenty florins, and these my father gave over to me for distribution among the worthy poor of the town.

A NEW JEWISH HISTORY.

That American Jews who have brought the "Jewish Encyclopedia" into existence continue to take a great interest in Jewish literature is shown by the announcement which was made several days ago of a projected work, entitled "The History of the Jews in Monographs."

A circular letter, bearing the name of the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes as Chairman of the Editorial Committee, which was sent out to Rabbis and Jewish scholars, fully explains the purposes of the work. The undertaking is in effect a literary supplement to the "Jewish Encyclopedia," which is described "as the first stone edifice of knowledge of Judaism among English-speaking people all over the world."

Continuing, the circular says :—

> Around the corner-stone it is now proposed to lay—and mainly by the energies of the American Rabbis—another course, by the compilation and distribution of a "History of the Jewish People" in readable form for the general public ; not as a scientific or technical work, but in the shape of separate chapters or essays (monographs), describing in popular style, the social, religious, literary and political life of the Jewish people in all ages and in all lands. Lord Acton's Cambridge, "Modern History," now publishing, is an illustrous example of this mode of treatment.

The projected work is to be completed in twelve royal octavo volumes of 600 pages each, with 1,800 illustrations, and the subjects will be considered by specific countries, or contiguous territorial divisions. The Rev. Dr. David Philipson and Isidore Singer, Ph.D., form with Dr. Mendes the Editorial Committee.

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE FOR PROTECTION OF JEWISH CITIZENS.

On April 1st a resolution was introduced in the House of Assembly of Rhode Island, at Providence, by Mr. Harry Cutler, demanding :—

> That the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, speaking for the people of the State, does hereby express its sense that uniform treatment and protection should be accorded every American citizen, regardless of race or creed, and that every earnest effort should be made by the executive department to secure from the Governments of other countries uniformity of treatment and protection to American citizens holding passports duly issued by the authorities of the United States, in order that all American citizens shall have guaranteed freedom of travel and sojourn, without regard to race, creed or religious faith, in all countries holding friendly relations with the United States.

On the same day a despatch was received in New York from Washington, stating that negotiations will probably be begun soon between the Russian and the United States Governments for a revision and amendment of the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1832. The despatch went on to say :—

> The fact that Russia has indicated a willingness to begin consideration of the question is of particular interest to Russian Jews, for when Mr. Root took up the matter last October, the explanation was made that one of the objects sought was to secure an amelioration of the system under which emigrants from Russia to the United States are liable to imprisonment or other punishment on their return.
>
> Russia holds to the old doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and asserts the right to punish a naturalised Russian on return to his native jurisdiction, not merely for unauthorised emigration, but also specifically for the unpermitted acquisition of foreign citizenship.
>
> President Taft has taken great interest in this matter, and efforts will be made to secure for Jewish citizens the same treatment as that accorded to other American citizens when visiting Russia.

ZIONISTS TO MEET IN NEW YORK.

At the last executive meeting of the Federation of American Zionists it was decided to hold the twelfth annual convention of the Federation in the City of New York, and since then, the Committee on the convention headed by D. H. Lieberman, has fixed the convention for June 12th to 16th. A proposal to hold the convention after the next Congress was almost unanimously rejected. This will be the first Zionist convention to be held in New York since the formation of the movement twelve years ago. Delegates will be present from all parts of the country, and it is expected that the holding of the convention in the largest Jewish centre of the country will serve to stir up a great deal of interest in Zionism. Prior to the convention, delegates to the next Congress will be chosen by the various organisations, and the resolutions of the convention will serve as instructions to these delegates.

PITTSBURG JEW APPOINTED CITY TREASURER.

In the appointment of Mr. Adolph Edlis, by Mayor-elect William A Magree, a Jew has for the first time received an important office in the City of Pittsburg, Penn. Mr. Edlis came to this country in 1880 and settled in Pittsburg in 1888. He has been a member of the City Council and also of the State Legislature and his record in these two Assemblies shows that he possesses much ability for the transaction of public affairs. The Edlis Act affecting the infamous White Slave Traffic has been highly commended.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF NEW YORK CITY.

The newly-organised Jewish Community of the City of New York announces through its temporary office at 356, Second Avenue, the election of sixty-nine persons as members of the Advisory Council of seventy. For the seventieth place four candidates had an equal number of votes, and the election will be decided by ballot at the first meeting of the Council. Five women were elected for this Council. The Advisory Council will meet at stated periods at least four times a year, and will have the power to act and to co-operate with the Executive Committee on all local matters pertaining to Jewish interests.

The Executive Committee of twenty-five persons was elected at a meeting which was held on Saturday evening, March 27th, and which brought together the largest number of delegates to the United Hebrew Charities Building, Second Avenue, and Twenty-third Street. Though the meeting was primarily called for the election of officers, an effort was made by some of those who were dissatisfied with the proceedings at the previous meetings to have the Constitution reconsidered. After an exciting but futile discussion, the Committee proceeded to the election of the Executive Committee, and printed ballots containing the nominees of the Nominating Committee, and of those who were nominated by the meeting were distributed, and the election began. The following Sunday the result of the election was made known, and it showed that the following had been chosen :

> Jacob Schiff, Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes, Louis Marshall, Rabbi M. Z. Margolis, Rev Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Joseph H. Cohen, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, Harry Fischell, Joseph Barondess, Bernard Semell, Dr. S. Neuman, Leon Kamaiky, Nathan Lamport, Nathan Bijur, Isidore Straus, Daniel Guggenheim, Benjamin Blumenthal, Abraham Abraham, Samuel Dorf, Samuel B. Hamburger, Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, S. Jarmulowsky, Dr. Pierre A. Siegelstein, and the Rev. Dr. Philip Klein.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff received the largest number of votes, with the Rev Dr. H. P. Mendes a close second.

Arthur Guiterman, poet and magazine writer, of New York, who recently celebrated his marriage with Miss Vida Lindo, also of New York, is not unknown in journalistic circles. Mr. Guiterman has contributed to various newspapers and magazines, and is the author of two books, "Betel Nuts," and "The Guest Book." He has made a special study of folk song literature and has frequently contributed ballads and lyric verse to the columns of the *Times*. He is a graduate of the City College. Miss Lindo, who is a descendant of an old Panama family, and spent much of her time in that country, has also been engaged in literary work.

Mr. Morris Miller, the father of Henry Miller, the well-known American actor and theatrical manager, has just celebrated his 102nd birthday. Morris Miller, who is a strictly orthodox Jew, has resided in the United States for forty years, and was, up to nine years ago, the proprietor of a butcher's shop in New York. His son Henry was born in London in 1860, and was educated at Cowper Street School, and later on at Toronto, where he made his first appearance on the stage at the Grand Opera House of that city.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has recently made grants amounting in the aggregate to 183,000 dols., to six Jewish philanthropic institutions in that State. Out of this sum, three hospitals receive 153,000 dols.

Rabbi J. Leonard Levy, of the Rodeph Shalom Jewish Congregation, Pittsburg, has announced that Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kaufman, members of his congregation, had authorised him to offer in their name the sum of $150,000 for the purpose of erecting a memorial to their daughter, Irene. A further sum of $50,000 was offered by them as an endowment, if the institution to be built is duly supported by the community for the next five years. The institution to be erected will be known as the Irene Kaufman Settlement and will conduct in the fullest details all the work of the social settlement.

THE PROBLEM OF JEWISH EMIGRATION.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. D. DAVIDOWITCH.

The problem of emigration has now come to be regarded as one of the most urgent Jewish questions of the present day. Opinions may be and are sharply divided as to whether emigration from the lands of Eastern Europe to America affords any solution of the Jewish question; but nobody who is intimately acquainted with the conditions in Russia and Roumania can fail to recognise that emigration in masses is inevitable. Unfortunately, while emigration is an attempt to escape from misery, it is itself accompanied by a host of miseries. From the moment that the emigrant sells up his home to buy a shipping-ticket until the day of his arrival in the modern "land of promise," he is a prey either to unscrupulous agents or to truculent frontier-guards, or to his own terrible nervousness lest he should be refused admittance to the country of his choice. And even if he is allowed to enter the new land, a new series of troubles begins with his search for work. There are a number of organisations at work, on the Continent, in this country, and in America, which all aim at alleviating the lot of the distressed emigrant, and yet no substantial remedy seems to have been provided hitherto for his malady. At last, however, a proposal has been made which is calculated to bring about some improvement in the situation. It is a proposal to found an International Organisation for the regulation of Jewish Emigration.

The history and object of this proposal were outlined to a representative of the Jewish Chronicle by Mr. D. Davidowitch, who is now on a visit to London for the purpose of conferring with the administrators of our philanthropic institutions which are concerned with emigration, and endeavouring to found a new society which shall be the English branch of the International Organisation. Mr. Davidowitch, who until six months ago was living in Russia, has come here direct from New York where he spent the interval, and where he was instrumental in establishing the American Jewish Society for the Regulation of Immigration, and he has come to England as the accredited representative of this society.

In what way does this society differ from the other immigration societies in New York? I asked.

"In the first place, it is more representative of the people, and, therefore, has the confidence of the people. Secondly, its principal aim is to direct new immigrants to towns where they are sure of finding work. The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society is mainly concerned with effecting the admission of the emigrant into New York and helping him to join his family or friends. The Industrial Removal Society is engaged in transplanting people who have already been settled in New York for some years and cannot find work, to some other town where they are sure to find employment. But the new society will correspond direct with responsible Committees in Russia, and will furnish detailed information as to labour prospects in different parts, so that the Russian emigrant will leave his home with the sure knowledge of finding work awaiting him—outside New York."

Is the tide of emigration from Russia likely to increase again?

"There can be no doubt about this," replied Mr. Davidowitch. "There was a temporary decline of emigration owing to the economic depression in the United States. But that period is now over, and, on the other hand, things have become worse in Russia—not politically, but in the economic world. The Union of Real Russians have stopped organising pogroms, but they have not ceased persecuting the Jewish populace. How do they do it now? By organising an industrial boycott. Their agents go about among the peasants, persuade them not to have any dealings at all with Jews, and help them to found shops and stores of their own on a co-operative basis. The result is that many Jewish businesses are utterly ruined, and there is no alternative but emigration. So intense is the poverty now in all the great Jewish centres in Russia that even the well-to-do Jews are feeling the burden of having to dole out repeated relief. In Wilna 40 per cent. of the Jews live on the alms received from the remaining 60 per cent."

And what are the conditions in New York—the emigrant's paradise?

"Paradise, did you say? The conditions there are awful—overcrowding, bad sanitary conditions, a glut in the labour market and high rents. The great majority of the emigrants flock to a few trades—tailoring, cap-making and boot-making, with the result that they underbid one another in the desperate search for work, and thus the outcry is raised against the further admission of immigrants. As for the insanitary surroundings, you can appreciate what they are from the fact that 20 per cent. of the Jewish labourers in New York are said to be suffering from consumption, and 25 per cent. of the deaths among them are due to consumption. So widespread is this disease, that a certain labour organisation was forced to open a sanatorium of its own, and found this method more economical than sending its members to doctors or other sanatoria."

Has not the activity of the Industrial Removal Society alleviated the congestion?

"The difference is scarcely perceptible. In any case, this Society devotes itself only to those who have been in New York some time, and have failed to find work. But the new Society is more radical and far-seeing in its methods. It wishes to prevent new immigrants from settling in New York, and aims at providing them with work in some other town where they can also lead Jewish lives and where there is no congestion. If only there were a network of such societies in America and Europe, all working together, then not only would the emigrant be relieved of trouble on his journey, but also of anxiety at his journey's end, for he would find a position awaiting him. The best way to establish such an international organisation would be by holding a congress to be attended by representatives of all the great philanthropic associations. The Russian Ito thought of calling such a congress last year, to be held in Vienna, and now the new American Society advocates the convening of such a congress. The Russian Ito is strongly in favour of an International Organisation, and the scheme is warmly approved by Mr. Zangwill."

What other advantages would result from an International Organisation?

"Better conditions of travelling for the emigrants and reduced fares. The Ito, although it only sent emigrants by the hundred from Bremen to Galveston, was able to get very favourable terms from the North German-Lloyd. Consider how much better terms could be obtained when an International Organisation would guarantee the passengers by the thousand! I would suggest that a trusted representative should accompany every ship to protect the interests of the passengers, and also to lecture to them upon the condition and character of the new land to which they are going."

Have you much hope of founding a branch society here?

"I cannot say yet, as I do not know the conditions here well enough. But there can be no doubt of the necessity of such a society, as many Jews from the East End leave for America without the least notion that they will find work there, and there is no impartial Jewish agency here to which they turn for guidance. The success of the proposed society, however, will depend upon its enjoying the support of the West End and the confidence of the East End, for unless the masses have implicit faith in its leaders, the society can hardly be of much use."

MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.

A DISCUSSION AT THE MACCABÆANS.

Mr. Frank Emanuel opened a discussion on the missions to the Jews and how to counteract them, at a meeting of the Maccabæans, held on Sunday, at the Hotel Great Central.

He said that the subject was no new one as it dated from the time of Christ. (Laughter.) One could not logically quarrel with the idea of those conversionists, who, honestly believing their own religion to be the best in the world, did all in their power to induce others to share in its benefits and thus secure the only means of present bliss and salvation from certain hell hereafter. But such appreciation as they could accord to that which was a presumptuous and unnecessary form of good-will disappeared altogether when the methods employed were demoralising and dishonest. He proceeded to give some account of the missionary work done in the metropolis and detailed the baits held out to poor Jews including reading-rooms, English classes, mothers' meetings, medical and general relief, children's magic-lantern shows, Bible classes, services, employment agencies, happy evenings, sewing classes, boys' clubs, girls' clubs, young men's clubs, gymnasia, workshops, convalescent homes, homes and schools for children. One trembled to think what would happen if the Jews were to descend to Christian methods of getting recruits for the synagogue and were to decoy away little Christian children with treats and sweets, and were to bribe starving Protestants to leave their Mother Church. Would the Archbishop of Canterbury and the rest agree that what was a pious act for the goose was a pious act for the gander, and if not why not? He examined some of the means by which the community could counteract the efforts of the missionaries and specially commented on the need of additional ministers in East London. He thought that if the contributions to the missionary societies could be stopped from this source the missions would be crippled.

Mr. H. M. Adler, who presided, urged that the best method of counteracting the work of the missionaries was by better educational methods in regard to religious instruction.

Mr. Ernest Lesser gave statistics as to the enormous sums of money expended by the missionary societies and urged that the organisation of the community required perfecting in order to meet the efforts of the missionaries.

Mr. Jack M. Myers related some personal experiences to prove that the people who took relief from the missionaries were not much affected by their religious teaching. He also gave an instance showing the unscrupulous methods resorted to by conversionists to wean children away from Judaism.

Mr. Oswald J. Simon commented on the laxity of the community in allowing valuable institutions like the Spitalfields Great Synagogue and Brick Lane Talmud Torah to be endangered by lack of funds. He emphasised the need of more missionary work by Jews and referred to the work of the Jewish Religious Union in East London, and to the fact that the Jewish clergy had been inhibited from assisting it in its work.

The Rev. M. Adler thought that too much attention was paid to the work of the missionaries, whose efforts were practically nugatory.

The discussion was continued by the Rev. I. Harris, Messrs. B. Grad, C. H. L. Emanuel and E. M. Woolf.

Mr. Julian Grande—and Another.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I notice in your current issue a letter from "Your Interviewer," expressing regret that, in ignorance of the fact that Mr. Julian Grande was actively engaged in Conversionist work, he had submitted to you for publication the views of that gentleman in the form of an interview. Doubtless your object in printing the letter was by way of explanation as to how the interview with an active Conversionist came into your columns. If, however, some excuse is called for, because of this association of a Conversionist with a Jewish journal by accident, there is certainly another matter akin to it which demands some clearing up.

Your correspondent quotes from the calendar issued by the minister of St. Columba's Church in which Mr. Julian Grande's activity is mentioned. The minister of that church is the Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, M.A., in whose notes the encouraging words to Mr. Grande appear, together with the announcement concerning the new mission buildings in Whitechapel. I have seen a copy of the calendar, and find third upon the list of the "Church's Activities"—"Jewish Missions," so that there can be no manner of doubt that the Rev. Mr. Johnston Ross is quite as active a Conversionist as is Mr. Grande. Now, there has just been issued from the Cambridge Press, the first of a series of *Cambridge Jewish Publications*, copies of which are obtainable of Mr. E. Levine, of Jesus College. This publication consists of a paper styled "A Christian Minister's Thoughts on the Healing of a Disastrous Schism," and was read in February last at the Schechter Society, Cambridge, the author being the Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, M.A.

The whole of the address or paper was devoted to an excuse for the present methods of Conversionists and an appeal for less clumsy means of merging Jews and Christians into a common creed. Everyone must recognise the inevitabilities of such an appeal if it meet with any success. How far Mr. Ross intends that Christianity shall yield up any of its doctrines to Judaism his activity in promoting the new mission buildings in Whitechapel is evidence, and the calendar in which this call for support is made had been issued before the address which he delivered to the Schechter Society.

It may well be that the members of the Schechter Society when they invited Mr. Ross to give them the benefit of his views were unaware of his proselytising activities—although it is curious that persons living in Cambridge should be ignorant of the work being done at an important place of worship in the town and that they should not have taken care to inform themselves before the invitation was made. But what I cannot understand, and what far more than the appearance of the interview in your columns with Mr. Grande requires explanation, is why, those who heard the address and must have been made aware of its tendency, printed and published it as the first of a series of "Jewish" publications for circulation amongst the Jewish youths at Cambridge.

It is perhaps significant to observe that the Rev. gentleman in the course of his paper referred to "the brilliant success of one of your members who not long ago spoke to the undergraduate's society *connected with my own Church*, (the italics are mine), giving 'a young Jew's impression of Jesus.'" Clearly there appears to be a tendency at least among the Cambridge undergraduates which, in the interests of Judaism anyway, is in more urgent need of communal watchfulness than the disposition towards Jewish Nationalism of which we have heard so much during these last few weeks. In any case the association of Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross with the Schechter Society and the inclusion of his address in a series of Jewish publications calls for explanation.

Yours obediently,
CANTAB.

ASCOTT HOUSE SCHOOL,
37, SUSSEX SQUARE, BRIGHTON.

Principal - - MAURICE JACOBS, M.A.
Classical Honours, Oxon; Late Scholar and Prizeman of Wadham College, Oxford.
Tutor for ten years to the sons of Leopold de Rothschild, Esq.
ASSISTED BY AN EFFICIENT STAFF OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLMEN.

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Next Term begins on Monday, May 3rd.
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

ZIONISM AT THE UNIVERSITIES: JEWISH AND BRITISH.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Controversies, according to the accepted phrase, are of three kinds: They are fruitful or barren or mischievous. Mr. Norman Bentwich, having been indiscreet once, if only for a moment, makes the remarkable admission that he is embarrassed because he is taken seriously. No doubt he does right to defend his position; but it is a pity that the dispute into which he has been plunged could not help to make a few Jews into more loyal citizens, or most University Zionists into more consistent dreamers, and so prove itself "fruitful." On the contrary, the unbiassed reader of the letters which you published in your issue of April 16th, might well pause between "barren" and "mischievous" in seeking a term appropriate to the discussion.

When Mr. Bentwich insists that a Jewish State and the Jewish religion are inseparable, in so far as he associates political conviction with personal faith, he is doing an injustice to those Jews who feel that the "historic consciousness" of Israel, which has not yet found acceptance in the Chancelleries of Europe, is a misdirected force so long as it threatens to embarrass the position of loyal Jews in the eyes of their fellow-citizens and of their Governments. No politico-religious Zionist, it appears to me, can offer the country of his birth or adoption more than a minimum of loyalty and devotion, while allowing his Zionism to remain free from moral and political reservations. Mr. Bentwich and his supporters talk sometimes as though Zionism did no more than take off the edge of their loyalty to England, but oftener as though their loyalty to England were the mere residue of their public feeling—a duty ungrudgingly performed, a tribute exactingly paid, but always a duty and always a tribute, never an enthusiasm. Their enthusiasms lie elsewhere, in the political interpretation of religious beliefs which, if it is urged among English Jews to the detriment of their proper allegiance, raises the menace of a moral Ghetto. But, to be frank, your typical Zionist is a dreamer of the old Ghetto, and his political catalogue is rich in reservations. His Zionism is a sigh and a shrug of the shoulders. On the other hand, your English political Zionist, who is actually attempting by practical means to build up for the persecuted Jews of Russia and Roumania a harbour of refuge and a home in Palestine, is in a different position. He is not, or should not be, working on behalf of his fellow-citizens here, but on behalf of his brethren in countries of persecution; he is a volunteer in the "Liberation War of Humanity" with whom no Englishman, of whatever race or creed, could quarrel; and if his religion happens to be bound up with the realisation of Israel's mission in Palestine the circumstance is no more vital to his patriotism than the fact that some of his fellow-citizens here believe in the millenium while others do not.

The danger of Mr. Bentwich's views is that they may create within the Jewish community in England a political solidarity which is as uncalled for as it is mischievous. The differences between English Jews and other Englishmen may be racial, social or moral, but they are not, in their present form, sufficient in themselves to raise up a Ghetto wall. The problem for English Jews who are anxious to retain their Judaism is not how to become more pharisaical in their religious observance or more extreme in their separateness, but how to discover the truest points of agreement with their fellow-citizens of other races and other creeds. English Jews, let us hope, are not, as one of your correspondents suggests, "admirable counterfeits" of Englishmen with, one supposes, sham English interests, sham English enthusiasms, sham English manners and sham English tastes; they are Englishmen in as true a sense as those who have been reared for five or six generations within the sound of Bow Bells, but they are Englishmen with an additional tradition, an additional responsibility and an additional hope. When the Jewish State is established there will be Palestinians and Englishmen; but there will also be English Jews who will be Englishmen because they could be nothing else. If Mr. Bentwich hopes to prevent this result by making University Jews into Palestinians before there is a Jewish Palestine, he is, I think, toiling at an impossible task, which even the example of "the first two centuries B.C. and the first century A.C.," could not render more practicable.

Mr. Bentwich seeks to lighten the responsibility he has assumed in granting an interview to one of your representatives, by stating that he speaks only for himself, yet "without trusting," as he hastens to remind us, to his "personal opinion"; and, seeking the ample cover of Dr. Schechter's exposition of the mission of Israel, he asks how it is possible at once to cherish the ideals of Moses and to be "entirely English in thought." Not all good Christians live in monasteries, nor are all Englishmen descended from King Arthur. I, at least, have encountered wide differences in the ideals, the thoughts, the habits of life, the modes of expression, the tastes and the political bias of "racial Englishmen," to say nothing of Scotsmen, Welshmen, Irishmen and Jews. When is an Englishman "entirely English in thought," when is a Jew not "entirely English in thought?" Why should we accept this loose phrase which, if it means anything at all, sweeps but a fraction of the British population into its orbit? "Entirely English in thought," is just the sort of phrase which some English Plehve or some Australian Bismarck might wield as an effective weapon; but it is not a good weapon in the hands of a Zionist. If the Jews do not marry among Gentiles, and if the observance of their religion imposes sacrifices from which members of other races and creeds are exempt (I assume this strict observance to be more general than it is), we must not conclude that they are unwelcome or unworthy citizens. The old idealism which led to separateness and persecution must be replaced by a newer idealism—an idealism correlated to the true position of the Jew in the world and to the driving forces of modern politics and civilisation. "Historic consciousness" is not enough without a self-respect that is personal as well as racial, without an idealism that can be measured by its actual or potential influence. For my own part, I should prefer to see University Zionists, if Zionists they must be, organised for diplomatic action rather than for learned discussion. One does not wish merely that the Jewish question should be stated more learnedly in the twentieth century than it was stated in the nineteenth; one would like to know what statesmen in Constantinople and St. Petersburg, in Vienna and Berlin really think of Zionism and of Zionists. Meanwhile, one must solace one's self with the dialogues of "Gyp" and with the satire of Mr. Horace Samuel, who, in your columns, rides roughshod from Whitechapel to Park Lane and from Tooting to Brondesbury. Although the fear that a protesting voice will scarcely reach him above the clatter of his own hoofs, I would venture to suggest to him that so rude a judgment as he passes upon Jew and Gentile, upon patriotism and "push" cannot commend itself to the loyalty of English Jews or to the justice of "racial Englishmen." If Mr. Samuel really wishes to take the temperature of the patriotism of Jews towards England he has only to remember how much Crecy and Trafalgar have contributed to the greatness and the generosity of a nation which, more than any other, has given to the Jew a pedestal of honour.

Yours obediently,
C. M. KOHAN.

3, Brick Court, Temple.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—A feeling has lately obtained among my colleagues at Cambridge, amounting almost to a tacit understanding, not to join in the discussion which has been going on in the Jewish Press regarding Nationalism at our Universities. We have felt all along that all this "hubbub" could serve no useful purpose. With us Nationalism is not a propagandist movement, it is an ideal, and as such it does not and cannot court publicity. The very fact that we, the Cambridge Nationalists, have steadfastly refused to join the English Zionist Federation, or for that matter any other federation, would tend to show that the majority of us regard the movement at the Universities merely as an ideal. We feel that it is the only way conducive to a "Bund" of Jewish students, to a "Burschenverein" whose chief objects are in the study of the history and of the progress of Jewish national events, the only means by which the coming Jewish generation is to be imbued with a genuine Jewish feeling.

This being so, one cannot help feeling that the twenty-five gentlemen, signatories to the manifesto recently published in your columns, have committed a somewhat grave error of judgment in taking the step they have. They have laid themselves open to the rebuke, that seemingly they are out of touch with young Jewry, its spirit and its motives. If, instead of framing a letter such as they have framed, instead of attempting to scold and castigate us, they had come amongst us, and by more direct contact attempted to teach us, they would have come to appreciate a little more our "force motif," and I doubt whether, in that case, they would ever have taken the initiative of combating our movement so staunchly and at all costs. Indeed, I would rather have expected them to sympathise, if not with the principles of our movement, at least with our intentions and with the spirit underlying our actions; and this for obvious reasons. For would these gentlemen gainsay that the fact of the Jewish students identifying themselves almost in a body with the Zionist movement, a movement wholly Jewish in its aspirations, tends to show anything but that a healthy spirit, a genuine Jewish spirit, dominates our youth?

But these gentlemen seem to espy danger ahead and are going all out to nip our movement in the bud. Their fears and apprehensions rest almost solely in their belief, that a Jew of Zionist tendencies cannot be a whole-hearted patriot in the country of his domicile. With all due respect and deference to these formidable exponents of anti-Nationalism one cannot help remarking what a weak case they have, and that, moreover, they have succeeded but little in establishing it, as so many of the arguments advanced in the letters which were published in the following week's issue decidedly show. But I should like to emphasise just one fact, and that is that Zionism is by no means an ideal of modern mushroom-growth, a mere product of youthful fancy. It has always been the ideal uppermost in the Jewish mind ever since Jewry has dwelt outside Zion (it is true that the name "Zionist" is of modern coinage, but the continual recurrence of Zion in our prayers and our turning towards Zion when in the act of reciting the "Amida" show this), and wherever in the pages of history the Jew is allowed freedom of thought and freedom of life, wherever he flourishes and lends lustre to the age, there also we undoubtedly see the Zionist ideal at its highest and the yearning after Zion at its deepest. And were all these sages whose ideal was ever towards Zion and so many of whom attained the highest positions of State in Spain and elsewhere—men who were honoured in their age and are honoured now—traitors to their country?

So also is it with us. I fail to see why, a Jewish Nationalist, I should be the less a patriotic Englishman than that artificial product the Jewish anti-Nationalist, and if brought to a test I doubt not but that the English Jew who is an ardent Jewish Nationalist would show himself as patriotic an Englishman as the anti-Nationalist and as the Englishman born of non-Jewish parents.

But since these gentlemen (again I speak with every deference) are so eager in their endeavour to banish this Jewish ideal, I should suppose that they would put their theories to practice and never even utter a Zionist sentiment. How, then, I should like to ask, do they reconcile this position of theirs with the fact that in their prayers they, on innumerable occasions, give utterance to the very Zionist ideal which, outside the synagogue, they are at such pains to discard. This certainly does seem an anomaly, and the anomalous element in the position of these gentlemen is still further brought out by the fact that in the very prayer for our Royal Family, a

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prayer which every loyal Jew, be he Nationalist or anti-Nationalist, offers up with such fervour every Sabbath and every festival, concludes with the words:—

> In his days and in ours may Judah be saved and Israel dwell securely, and may the redeemer come unto Zion.

Is, then, our very expression of loyalty to be branded as disloyal?

Yours obediently,

Queens' College, Cambridge. **L. INFELD.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In your last issue you reproduced a statement made by the Chief Rabbi to an interviewer in reference to the manifesto by twenty-five graduates on Mr. Norman Bentwich's interview. Dr. Adler asserted that since the destruction of the sanctuary in Jerusalem, Zion had ceased to exist, and the Jewish people were merely a religious sect. I desire to put a few questions to the Chief Rabbi through the medium of your columns. First, what does Dr. Adler think of the אנשי כנסת הגדולה who composed the שמונה עשרה which he reads three times every week-day? This prayer is practically entirely Zionist in character and not merely religious.

Secondly, how can Dr. Adler reconcile the views he has expressed with the prayers he recites on New Year beginning with the words "Give them glory," "Then shall the just," "Reign thou in Thy glory."

Thirdly, will Dr. Adler tell us what it is that Isaiah bewails in his noble prophetic utterances—the loss of nationality or the decline of religious and ritual observances, mentioned in the Bible, such as the wearing of fringes, abstention from unclean food, or the wearing of mixed garments? What Isaiah deals with is merely morality, such as the treatment of the orphan, the widow and the poor.

In regard to ritual observances such as sacrifices, which are merely of a religious character, Isaiah asks "מי בקש זאת רמוס הצרי?" (See Isaiah i., 11—14, 16—17. Throughout the whole book, Isaiah speaks of Zion and Jerusalem and Jewish autonomy.

Allow me to say a word on the subject of nationality. So long as the Jewish people are in exile they must work for national reunion and for autonomy in our ancient land. The movement must, of course, be on fair lines and by fair means. We can only be truly religious when our end has been attained and we are able to carry out precepts which have necessarily lapsed. So long as we enjoy the hospitality of countries and are treated kindly and humanely, we are bound to behave as loyal citizens, and faithfully carry out all the requirements imposed by the Government on all its subjects. I do not think any Government asks more of us. This is my answer to assimilators and to Mr. Herbert Loewe.

Yours obediently,

36, Leman Street. **H. GINZBURG.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Among the various points of view from which Zionism and anti-Zionism have been treated in the very interesting letters published in your recent numbers, I have not noticed that the relation of these two movements towards the mixed marriage problem has been brought into the discussion. And yet, for the great bulk of Jews in this country this is surely the ultimate test by which every Jewish movement will be judged.

The anti-Zionists, by making their watchword the "identifying" of the Jew with his non-Jewish surroundings, are giving a distinct incitement to mixed marriages. University graduates, it is true, versed in the dialectic of the schools, and accustomed to the subtleties of definition and analysis, may still uphold both in principle and practice the maintenance of racial purity, and even the observance of the Sabbath and dietary laws. But to the Jew of average education, the permission, and still more the recommendation, to "identify" himself with his surroundings, can only mean the removal of the barrier which prevents him from seeking a wife in the society of the Gentiles; and this makes it a matter of indifference to him whether he marries in the faith or out of it. As a matter of fact, we know that this sort of "identifying" is going on at a fairly rapid pace in England at the present day; and in Germany no secret is made by the "identifying" Jews of the fact that they will view with complacence their absorption in the surrounding peoples.

The Zionists, while they profess to be vehemently opposed to assimilationist tendencies, are scarcely to be distinguished from the anti-Zionists in their relation to mixed marriages. For to be a Zionist, as far as the ordinary man can see, all that he has to do is to declare his desire, or even willingness, to become a member of a Jewish State in Palestine. In religion, as he himself is not required to profess any at all, there seems to be no necessity why his wife should be a Jewess either, provided she will make her home where he wishes; and accordingly we do see that marriage within the faith is no essential part of the Zionist creed. Hence, Zionism, while it may not encourage them, offers no safeguard against mixed marriages.

Therefore, from the point of view of the Jew who regards mixed marriages as the *malach hamoves* of Judaism in this country, both Zionism and anti-Zionism are alike unsatisfactory. If it be asked: What then is the remedy, the plain answer is: A sound system of Jewish education. But this is a matter to which neither Zionists nor anti-Zionists devote attention.

Yours obediently,

M. SIMON.

"BRAIN HUNGER"

THE SIMPLE SECRET OF THE MYSTERIOUS DISEASE NEURASTHENIA.

The most important contributions to medical literature made in our time are the remarkable facts contained in the lecture recently written by the eminent nerve speciatist, Dr. A. Kuhner.

The work is vitally important for two reasons. *Firstly*, it deals with the difficult, mysterious, and increasingly prevalent Neurasthenia (a term which practically comprises *all* nervous disorders)—the most calamitous and intractable of human afflictions.

Secondly, Dr. Kuhner's work deals critically with Antineurasthin, the Nerve Food and Tonic discovered by Dr. Hartmann, which has achieved such uniform and complete success in curing the hitherto incurable malady—Neurasthenia.

For reasons which will presently appear, Antineurasthin is the only effective remedy for Neurasthenia which has yet been discovered. More—it is a completely effective and invariably successful remedy; as certain to benefit the nervous sufferer as a square meal is certain to benefit a starving man.

In very truth the matter cannot be put more simply or more exactly than by saying that Antineurasthin is to all nervous sufferers just what food is to the hungry.

CURED BY FEEDING.

Antineurasthin marks an entirely new departure in the treatment of nervous troubles; it cures by feeding and strengthening the nerves, and NOT—as in the case of drugs—by stimulation or deadening.

Antineurasthin is NOT a drug or a medicine, it is a FOOD which achieves its success materially by feeding, rebuilding, or toning the exhausted brain and nervous system. All drugs or medicines, on the other hand, act by artificial means which cannot be more than transitory in their effects, inevitably leaving the system still further weakened by subsequent reaction. The former is the natural method of cure.

This is the difference; an immense one. Antineurasthin works naturally by feeding, whilst drugs work artificially.

Antineurasthin has no ill after-effects; drugs invariably produce an evil reaction.

Antineurasthin owes its virtue to the fact that it is the only known preparation containing a remarkably high percentage of Lecithin in an active and organic state; in a form in which its active principles are undiminished and undestroyed by bacteriological or chemical action; and easily assimilable by the system.

EVERY RECOGNISED AUTHORITY

has to admit that Lecithin is the substance *by which alone* the brain and nervous system can be nourished. It was the impossibility of administering Lecithin in an active state that had previously been the stumbling-block to the successful treatment of Neurasthenia. Given Lecithin in a live organic and assimilable form, and the cure of any (or all) nervous diseases becomes as much a matter of certainty as (to use our former simile) the appeasing of the pangs of hunger by means of food.

For it is indisputable that "Brain Hunger" (i.e., starvation of the brain) is the sole cause of nervous disease—be the symptom what it may. The sufferer from hysteria, from langour, headache, melancholia, insomnia, nervous dyspepsia, insanity, or any of the troubles coming under the head of Neurasthenia, are each and every one suffering from a lack of the material of which the brain and nerve system are nourished and built up—and that material is Lecithin.

WHICH ALONE CAN SUPPLY THE NERVES WITH THEIR INDISPENSABLE PABULUM: PHOSPHORUS IN THE ONLY FORM PRESCRIBED BY NATURE. THE THEORY THAT PHOSPHORUS IN ARTIFICIAL (CHEMICAL) COMBINATIONS, SUCH AS GLYCOPHOSPHATES, PHOSPHATES, PHOSPHITES, HYPO-PHOSPHITES, ETC., CAN BE UTILISED FOR BENEFITING THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM, IS A *FALLACY!* THE HUMAN SYSTEM CAN NEVER UTILISE ARTIFICIAL OR READY-MADE ELEMENTS. JUST AS IN THE CASE OF ORDINARY FOOD FOR MUSCULAR BUILDING UP, IT DEMANDS FOR THE BUILDING UP OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM THE NECESSARY AND INDISPENSABLE RAW MATERIAL, Viz., LECITHIN, OUT OF WHICH IT MANUFACTURES ITS OWN PHOSPHORUS. ALL ARTIFICIAL COMBINATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS ARE NOTHING MORE THAN STIMULANTS!

A Challenge without reserve

To demonstrate in unmistakable fashion that ANTINEURASTHIN occupies a position totally different from any known Curative or Food, for the restoring of the nervous system, we issue the following unqualified challenge to the whole world.

WE CHALLENGE any person or persons (including Doctors, Scientists, Analysts, Chemists, or Food Specialists) to prove that ANTINEURASTHIN does NOT contain Lecithin in its active organic state, or that this is not presented in a form by which the Brain and Nervous System may wholly benefit.

WE FURTHER CHALLENGE any person or persons to produce any other Food, Powder, or Liquid (apart from ANTINEURASTHIN) which *does* contain Lecithin in such a highly assimilable, concentrated, and active form as to benefit the Brain and Nervous System to any appreciable degree.

AND WE FURTHER CHALLENGE any person or persons to disprove—in face of the fact that Lecithin forms the principal substance of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerve tissues—that it is the ONLY food, and therefore indispensable for the building-up natural invigoration of the whole Nervous System.

To Doctors. Chemists. Scientists. Analysts. and Food Specialists.

A FAMOUS PHYSICIAN'S CONFESSION OF DEFEAT.

The uselessness of drugs or medicine to cure Neurasthenia, and the impossibility of otherwise curing it PRIOR TO THE DISCOVERY OF ANTINEURASTHIN is strikingly expressed in the words of one who may be truthfully called one of the cleverest and most famous of English doctors—a physician whose name is know all over the world.

Here is what he said to the students of St. Mary's Hospital: "I defy Sir Almroth Wright or anyone else to discover a vaccine for what I consider one of the most serious disorders of the present day—Neurasthenia, or nervous breakdown.

By that I do not mean the born-tired feeling of the unemployable, or of the blasé, invertebrate condition of the born-rich without occupation, but the loss of nerve control and mental energy which comes to the neurotic when the nervous system is strained to breaking-point, and the hapless sufferer drifts like a ship without a helmsman, storm-tossed on the sea of his emotions."

If these words mean anything at all, they mean that a man at the very top of the professional tree knew and confessed that there was no drug or medicine known which would cure Neurasthenia.

It is still true to-day that—apart from Antineurasthin—medical science knows NOTHING which will cure Neurasthenia.

A sufferer was told by two nerve specialists in London that he "could take barrels of their medicine without the least chance of a cure."

The position has been this—that, knowing the impossibility of cure by drugs, the medical profession has simply used these to alleviate pain or to stimulate action. It was the only thing possible under the circumstances

The whole case for Antineurasthin is readily proved by FACTS in the form of cures achieved, and we are able and willing to furnish *unlimited* proof of this kind in the shape of unsolicited and genuine testimonials of the marvellous effects of Antineurasthin on neurasthenic conditions of every kind.

From every direction we daily receive further convincing testimony to the uselessness of drugs on the one hand, and to the remarkable success of Antineurasthin on the othea hand.

The triumph of Antineurasthin rests on the most powerful embodiment of truth, viz., ESTABLISHED FACTS.

Antineurasthin may be administered to any person, however young or old, however delicate or debilitated, without fear. Its effects are always beneficial and *only beneficial*. Antineurasthin is also of the utmost benefit to sufferers from Anæmia, Heart Weakness, Female Weakness, etc., since its action is always in the direction of blood-enrichment, and by that means of strengthening and building-up the whole system.

There are no after-effects—no reaction as in the case of drugs. Every tablet of Antineurasthin is a definite step in that process of rebuilding by which recovery is attained. From day to day, as you persevere with Antineurasthin, the symptoms lessen and disappear; the brain becomes clearer, stronger, more active, the nerves get "tone" and lose their extreme sensitiveness, and the body is more under control, every function returns to its normal condition.

FREE TRIAL SUPPLY.

We believe in the conviction that comes of a personal test and a personal investigation. We accordingly offer readers a Gratis supply of Antineurasthin sufficient to demonstrate its wonderful efficacy, together with free copies of Dr. Kuhner's valuable treatise upon Neurasthenia, as well as an equally important pamphlet entitled "Nervous Disorders," post free upon receipt of application enclosing 2d. stamps to cover postage.

Address, THE ANTINEURASTHIN CO.,
12, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C.

Antineurasthin can be purchased from all leading Chemists and Stores.

Jewish Religious Education Board.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The monthly meeting of the Jewish Religious Education Board was held on Wednesday at the Central Synagogue Chambers. There were present:

Mr. H. Lucas, President, in the Chair; the Chief Rabbi, the Revs. Dayan A. Feldman, I. Harris, W. Levin and J. F. Stern, Dr. Chas. Singer, Mrs. A. E. Franklin, Mrs. O. Selinger, Mrs. Eichholz, Miss N. Adler, Miss Nathan, Messrs. D. H. Aaron, B. A. Fersht, M. Harris, A. Kahn, S. N. Lipman, J. M. Lissack, C. Lousada, J. Meller, T. Meyer, W. Miller, C. A. Mocatta, C. G. Montefiore, J. M. Myers, S. Sasserath, O. Selinger, O. J. Simon, J. Trenner and J. Victor.

After the transaction of routine business,

The Rev. **J. F. Stern** submitted the report of the Special Enquiry Committee, a voluminous document, which we shall summarise next week. He said that the report did not require a detailed statement of explanation, because it set out what the Committee had to urge very fully and clearly. There was every reason to expect that the hope expressed in the annual report that the work of the Committee would lead to substantial economies would be realised. The economies proposed he did not think would impair the efficiency of the Board's work, which could be extended with the money that would be set free. The Board would be wise to realise the proposed economies before pledging itself to proposals that would involve increased expenditure. Among proposals involving economy one of the most important was that which suggested a fuller use being made of the Jewish voluntary schools. The enquiries made by the Committee showed that the Board was reaching only some 20,000 of the 32,500 Jewish children attending the elementary schools, so that there was ample scope for the extension of its work. He commented with satisfaction on the fact that in spite of the searching nature of the Committee's investigations very few irregularities had been disclosed and these were mostly survivals from the time when the Board had suffered from a dearth of teachers, and had had to make stop-gap arrangements. It was a significant fact that the report had been signed on April 1st, the day on which the Children Act had been added to the Statute Book. He hoped that its proposals would be as beneficial to the religious welfare of the Jewish children under the care of the Board, as the Children's Charter would be to the little ones of the country as a whole. (Applause.)

On the motion of the **Chairman**, seconded by the **Chief Rabbi**, it was agreed to refer the report to the Executive Committee for consideration and report. An amendment moved by Mr. **J. M. Lissack** and seconded by Mr. **J. Trenner**, that the report should instead be considered at a special meeting of the Board was, after discussion, by leave withdrawn. It was agreed that the Executive Committee should consult the correspondents and managers on such points as it thought fit and that an interim report should be submitted as speedily as possible.

The **President** and other members of the Board congratulated the Special Committee on the manner in which the report had been presented. The report was drafted by Mr. Jack M. Myers, who acted as Hon. Secretary.

SABBATH CLASSES PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils attending the Sabbath Classes of the Jewish Religious Education Board was held last Sunday at the Jews' Free School. Mr. Herbert Bentwich presided, and the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Bentwich.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of "Baruch Habo" by the girls' choir.

Mr. Paul Goodman (co-Superintendent of the Classes) having read the report,

The Chairman delivered an address. He claimed as his justification for making a few remarks the fact that he was an old worker in the Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge, from which the Jewish Religious Education Board had sprung. He did not think he was claiming too much for those Sabbath Classes when he said that they were the most successful and most inspiring branch of the whole work done by the Board. He felt very great gratification in being allowed to re-associate himself with that work and in congratulating the Board on the excellent work done by the Sabbath Classes. They were now on the eve of the fifty years' jubilee of the foundation of the Society for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge, and he hoped that that celebration would be marked by a large measure of regeneration in the whole work of the Board. The managers of those classes took their duties very seriously and they performed their tasks in the same spirit in which the Talmud Torahs—those growing institutions—were carried on, the same spirit which had stimulated and helped to bring to a success those who founded the Association fifty years ago. In those classes they saw a survival of that spirit in its best form, and it was a matter for congratulation that the classes had gone on continuously for half-a-century. There was nothing more pathetic and stimulating than the interest the children took in their work. They showed a love for the religious instruction imparted to them. This was proved by the fact that many of them who attended Saturday after Saturday, year after year, also received religious instruction daily at their voluntary schools. A number, too, attended the Talmud Torahs and Chedarim. It was sometimes said that the children were too anxious with their work; that they worked too long and too late in the Talmud Torahs and in other similar institutions, and it had been proposed even in this country that they should adopt a system of legislation which had been adopted in another country of the Empire—in Canada. It had been suggested that there should be a kind of children's curfew, that a Children's Bed Time Bill should be brought in, in order that children might not use the whole of the evening as well as the day in pursuing their studies. He did not think that they would get as far as that in this country, but it was certainly a matter of some consideration whether the anxiety of the children to receive the education offered to them in various quarters should not have some limit put upon it. Of course, that did not apply strictly to those Sabbath Classes, because they did not meet in the evening but on a day which was properly consecrated to religious work. The attendance at those classes was really remarkable; there were sometimes as many as 1,700 or 1,800 children with a very high percentage of continuous and unbroken attendance, but that was, perhaps, not to be wondered at when it was remembered that instruction was given in those subjects which could not be acquired in other quarters. Post-biblical history was taught, the Commentary on the portion of the week was studied and there were discussions between the teachers and the grown-up pupils on difficult points which arose. There was, in fact, a replacement of the position of the father towards the children on the part of every teacher in those classes, and the children appreciated it. They were, he hoped, tending towards the time when something of that direct and intimate association between the pupils and the teachers would be the rule in every class collected together by the Jewish Religious Education Board. It was to be hoped that the approaching Jubilee would be marked by the formation of a central authority for the purpose of providing in every grade of their educational institutions, a complete, thorough, and—most important of all—intimate measure of religious education for all the children in the Jewish community. The question of the measure and manner of education to be given to the young was an important one, and as Jews it was very much their special duty, because it had always been a Jewish ideal that the training of the children should be the first and the predominant feature in the organisation of the community. Those classes were a type of what all the classes held under the Religious Education Board should be. The success which attended their work was accomplished according to the old statement of scripture "Not by wealth, nor by strength, nor by power, but by the spirit of God," which moved those who were working in those classes. On that occasion they must pay a tender and affectionate tribute of regret and reverence for the memory of the late Mr. H. S. Joseph, who devoted all his thought to the organisation of the classes nearly fifty years ago, and succeeded in introducing into the whole machinery of the institution just that element of personal touch and intimate relationship between pupil and teacher which had been the predominant feature of the whole work. Mr. Joseph found worthy successors to his work, including Mr. Elkan Adler, Mr. H. G. Meyer (whom they were delighted to see present, and who had contributed substantially to the prize fund), and Mr. Paul Goodman and Mr. Jack M. Myers, the present Superintendents.

Mr. Jack M. Myers proposed and Mr. H. G. Meyer seconded a vote of thanks to the teaching staff, for whom

Mr. Norman Bentwich replied.

Proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mrs. Bentwich, the Haham said that we were not called upon merely to remember what our forefathers had done. It was not sufficient to read the past. We must take note of the present. Mr. and Mrs. Bentwich in their lives and practice were a direct continuation of the grand teaching and example of old. By the manner in which they had taught their children they had shown how to combine love of one's country with one's religion.

The Chairman having replied briefly, the proceedings (which had been enlivened by some excellent singing by both the girls' and boys' choirs), concluded.

The second annual meeting of the Teachers' Association was held yesterday week at Toynbee Hall. Mr. David Moses, the retiring President, was in the Chair and reported on the work done during the past year. Mr. H. E. Salomons was then installed President for the coming year. He paid a hearty tribute to the retiring President and the honorary officers for their past work. In his presidential address, Mr. Salomons outlined the work of the Association; among other activities he hoped for the formation of study circles for their members, and the holding of lectures and debates on subjects of interest to Jewish teachers. As a result of the voting, the following officers were elected:—Messrs. S. Michaels, Vice-President; L. Israel, Treasurer; S. Fox, Hon. Secretary; and a Committee. It was decided to make a presentation to the Chief Rabbi on the approaching seventieth anniversary of his birthday.

EDUCATIONAL DISTINCTIONS.

Mazenod College.—Miss A. Guttwoch has gained a principal prize in the School against School Competition for an essay on Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, awarded by the Society.

Minerva College, Dover.—Rosie Lyons (17), of Johannesburg, pupil of Mr. Tidman, Mus. Bac., has obtained the diploma of A.R.C.M., for pianoforte-playing. She has already passed nine examinations; practically the whole of her musical education has been at the College.

London College of Music.—The Misses Jessie and Esther Bresh, 41, St. Mark's Street, Goodman's Fields, gained first class certificates for pianoforte-playing. Pupils of Miss Fanny Pincus, A.L.C.M., 13, St. Peter's Road, Mile End.

At the April examinations L. C. M., Miss Sarah Kosky, 16, Little Alie Street, obtained senior honours; Miss Florence Boodson, 86, Queen's Road, Finsbury Park, secured a 1st class senior certificate; Miss Rebecca Hirschfield, 95, Stoke Newington Road, was awarded 1st class intermediate and Miss Fanny Wolgang, 90, Commercial Road, obtained 1st class elementary. The above students were prepared in theory and pianoforte by Mr. R. Hartley-Heap, teacher's diploma, L. C. M.

At the recent examination of the London College of Music, Martha (aged 9), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Cohen, 67, Sidney Street, Mile End, E.; Esther (aged 12), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Inderstein, 146, Rothschild Buildings, Commercial Street, E.; Sarah (aged 12), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Finegold, 7, Eckersly Street, E.; Annie (aged 12), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Chernitsky, 15, Pelham Street, E., gained first class Certificates in pianoforte playing. Pupils of Miss Paulâ Süskind, German and English pianoforte teacher. Diploma, Berlin and Leipzig. 27, Beaumont Square, Mile End, E.

The following pupils of Messrs. R. Kutcher have gained certificates at the London College of Music, for pianoforte-playing: Hilda Waters, aged 7, of 13, Berner Street, E., first class Primary Section; Yetta Applebaum, aged 9, of 124, Cambridge Road, E., and Lily Suckling, aged 12, of 35, Arbour Square, E., both first class with honours, Elementary Section.

The following pupils of Mr. J. J. Bruske, 65, Wiesbaden Road, Stoke Newington, passed recent examinations in music: London College of Music, Miss Eva Goldstein, 296, Commercial Road, St. George's, E., passed first class in advanced senior pianoforte playing; Miss Franks, 9, Skidmore Street, White Horse Lane, Stepney, passed in intermediate pianforte playing; Annie Siegler, 10, Chicksand Street, Brick Lane, passed with honours in elementary pianoforte playing. Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music: The Misses E. and B. Hendry, 74, Princess May Road, Stoke Newington, and Miss E. Vincent, The Crescent, Kingsland, N., passed the local centre in the rudiments of music; Esther Myers, 17, Stoke Newington Common, Stoke Newington, passed the primary school examination in pianoforte playing; and Miriam Horwitz, 139, Whitechapel Road, passed the elementary school examination, in pianoforte playing, with distinction.

The Misses Rose and Ray Pou, daughters of Mr. S. Pou, 27, Tredegar Road, Bow, have both gained a certificate with honours elementary grade, in the recent Pianoforte Examination, at the London College of Music. Pupils of Miss A. Levy (A.L.C.M.).

RECEIVED:

Spitalfields Great Synagogue and Brick Lane Talmud Torah: L. S., £5 5s.
Jewish National Fund: Messrs. Cowen and Kessler, result of difference of opinion, £1.
Penny Dinners: L.L., 2/-.

Mr. S. Phillips Fox, the well-known Australian artist and an Associate of the Salon des Beaux Arts, is showing three pictures this year at the exhibition of that society. Mr. Fox has recently returned from a visit to Australia, where he exhibited in the various State capitals, and where he sold several of his works, one of which, entitled "Al Fresco," was purchased by the trustees of the Adelaide (South Australia) National Gallery.

The Von Tilzer Concert Party gave a concert, under the direction of Mr. Maurice G. Liverman, last Sunday, at the Joel Emanuel Almshouses, Stamford Hill. The Concert Director, Mr. Hymed Romain, presided.

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is as exquisite in flavour as it is wholly nutritious and digestible, comforting, stimulating and warmth-giving. Makes the day's labours light and easy.

"OVALTINE" is composed of Cocoa (partially pre-digested), Malt Extract and Fresh Milk and Eggs; it also contains active Lecithin, the most valuable of known brain and nerve tonics. "OVALTINE" contains every dietetic principle essential to bodily growth in children, and to the full development of muscular fibre and brain and nerve tissue in adults.

FREE SAMPLES.—Send 1d. stamp for free sample (enough for four cupfuls) to

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Books and Bookmen

Notes and News.

Arnold Toynbee is a name so honoured in Jewish memory that readers will be glad to have their attention called to a charming account of his father. Miss Gertrude Toynbee, Arnold Toynbee's sister, has drawn a striking picture of their father, Joseph Toynbee, F.R.S. She does not enter into his repute as a surgeon, but tells us of his taste for poetry—of his reverent mind, and of his love of nature which deepened with the years. But his great and abiding interest was man. He took the lead in grappling with questions affecting the working-classes, and was a friend of Mazzini. "Mazzini's principle that the people should claim liberty not as a right, but as a means for doing their duty, was the keynote of my father's efforts in social reform." Dr. Toynbee bore his share in the mid-nineteenth century schemes for the improvement of dwellings, and preached the lesson (now almost as necessary as then), that "it is morally wrong to disobey the laws God has made for our bodies." Unlike many earnest reformers, he had a sense of humour, and would lecture on "The Great Toe, its Rights and Wrongs," *à propos* of broad-soled boots. He was one of the first members of the Commons Preservation Society. In fact, his whole character, aspirations and activities, make it clear how much Arnold Toynbee must have owed to him. The charming booklet in which Miss Toynbee shows this ("Joseph Toynbee, F.R.S."), may be obtained from H. J. Glaisher, 55, Wigmore Street, London, W. (price threepence).

The late Professor Beno Badt, of Breslau, of whose personality Dr. M. Epstein wrote so sympathetically last week, was a scholar as well as a philanthropist. His chief literary work concerned the Greek side of Jewish literature as it displayed itself in Alexandria. In 1878 he edited the Fourth Book of the Sibylline Oracles, proving the Jewish origin of these curious poems which prophesied the future of the world, the poet assuming the disguise of the ancient Sibyl. In the past month, Professor Badt's German translation of Philo's Life of Moses was given to the world. We have thus lost in him a man of many-sided interests. Himself Judaistic in the best conservative sense, he was alive to the import of the Hellenistic tendencies of past and present.

In "A Pluralistic Universe" (Longmans, 405 pages, price 5s. 6d. net), Professor William James discusses the present position of philosophy. The volume is the necessary outcome of the same famous writer's "Pragmatism." For if there is any validity in the pragmatic theory that Truth is not one but many, it follows that there can be no such thing as one and only one Universe. This problem is destined to form the battleground of philosophers for some time to come. Then, again, there is a great fascination for moderns in the mystical view of religion, for this view makes the final problem less pressing. Each individual counts in and for himself. There is a real connection between the simultaneous growth of Pragmatism and Mysticism in current esteem. Hence a welcome will be given to another American book, Professor R. M. Jones' "Studies in Mystical Religion" (Macmillan, 546 pages, price 12s. net). This deals specifically with the Quakers ("Society of Friends"), whose theology is, if one may so put it, an organised mysticism. Yet again, among the growing interests of the day is Islam, with its strong bent towards mysticism in some of its expressions. Professor Ignatz Goldziher's new volume on "The Religion of Islam" (Putnam, price 6s.) will certainly not prove the least interesting of the three books enumerated in this paragraph.

Dr. Büchler's essay on Sepphoris is not, after all, published with the Annual Report of Jews' College. This is a grave error of judgment on the part of the Council. The essay is, however, to be published in a separate volume, and that is good news. But it is the accompanying essays that give permanent value to the reports of continental Seminaries. The Jews' College report loses this element, and suffers immeasurably by failing to bring itself into line with the admirable practice prevalent abroad. Its report goes into the wastepaper-basket, instead of finding an honoured place in one's library. It is not the *essay* that suffers by separate publication.

The first Congress of the National Federation of Religious Liberals was being held in Philadelphia last month. There is, undoubtedly, much common ground in all modern creeds. As the Bulletin of the Congress puts it: "All humble, merciful, just, pious and devout souls are everywhere of *One* religion." Disraeli's cynic said the same of all wise men, but when the interlocutor naturally asked: What then is the religion of all wise men, the cynic replied: Wise men never tell. But in Philadelphia they have been telling, and happily there were several Jews among the speakers. On the Executive were Dr. Krauskopf and Dr. David Philipson (Cincinnati), among the Vice-Presidents, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch (Chicago) and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff (New York). Further, Mr. Oscar Straus gave an address on "The Jew and good citizenship." Dr. Philipson spoke on "The Bible in Modern Life," and Mrs. Frederick Nathan on "The Duty of Religious Liberals with Respect to the Child." As a statement of the Liberal Faith, the *Bulletin* quotes the following from Mr. Frederic H. Hedge:

> A religion wide as the widest outlook of the human mind, a religion free as human thought, concurrent with reason, co-ordinate with science; a religion in which the present predominates over the past, and the future over the present, in which judgment tops authority, and vision outruns tradition—this is the instant demand of a liberal faith.

But, naturally, the Congress did not hold every one present bound to assent to this (or any other) formulation. In fact the *Bulletin* officially announces that "Participation in the Federation (of Religious Liberals) will leave each individual responsible for his own opinions alone, and affect in no degree his relations with other religious bodies or schools of thought."

A volume of addresses delivered at the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes* during this winter has been published under the general heading: "Morales et Religions." Two of them are of specifically Jewish interest: M. L. Dorison's lecture on "La Morale juive," and M. Ad. Lods' address on "La Morale des Prophètes." Both papers are admirably written and, from quotations that I have seen, appear to be quite preternaturally fair. The book is published in Paris by Felix Alcan (290 pages, price 6 fr.).

Two new volumes have been added to the valuable library of Old Testament works by Professor Charles F. Kent (of Yale University). There are entitled: (1) "The Heroes and Crises of Early Hebrew History" and (2) "The Founders and Rulers of United Israel." Both are published by Hodder and Stoughton, price 5s. net cash. There are no more useful books than Professor Kent's; nowhere else can so lucid and well-considered an account be found of the modern method of reading the Hebrew Bible.

Dr. Hans Lietzmann's series of "Kleine Texte" is growing; numbers 32-37 are now ready, (Bonn, Marcus and Weber, price between sixpence and a shilling each number). We have here Staerk's edition of the Elephantinê papyri (the same scholar had already edited in the same series the Assuan papyri); the lately-found lyric fragments by Alcaeus, Sappho, Pindar, etc.; (Ed. E. Diehl); the Constantinople Mass-Liturgy (Ed. A. Baumstark); Martin Luther's ritual for baptism and communion (Ed. Lietzmann). The convenient size and low price of these editions add to their utility. With regard to the Elephantinê Papyri, Staerk includes in the same brochure: the Strassburg Papyrus (of the year 411-410 B.C.) and the Turin Papyrus. And all this for eightpence!

Unpunctuated texts are found of practical use in learning Hebrew, and a clearly-printed selection of chapters from Genesis (without accents or vowel points) has been published for this purpose by G. Wilkins, of Dublin. (London: Longmans, Green and Co., price 1s. net). In one case (that of the proper name כדרלעמר Gen. xiv., 1) the word is divided, being carried from one line to the next. I have often wondered why printers have not more readily adopted this device. There is no reason whatever why Hebrew words must end with the line (except, of course, in synagogue scrolls).

The unsolved problem of metre and rhythm in ancient Hebrew poetry continues to exercise attention. Since the failure of Sievers to probe the secret on principles of phonetics, it has become evident that no discovery of metrical rules can be expected. But that obvious truth has been no bar to the ingenuity of critics. For if the Scriptural text is unmetrical, so much the worse for the text! It can be altered by a stroke of the pen, in order to fit a metrical scheme, if no scheme can be detected to fit it. Bickell tried this, so did Duhm; and now Professor J. W. Rothstein, of Halle, has made a further attempt on better though in part on similar lines. His work is called: "Grundzüge des hebräischen Rhythmus und seiner Formenbildung, nebst lyrischen Texten mit kritischem Kommentar" (Leipzig, Henrichs, pp. 408; price 13s. 6d.). After a comprehensive survey of former work on the subject (the best previous survey was Mr. Cobb's), the author enquires: "Rhythm or Metre?" and answers in favour of rhythm. Most will agree with him. Dr. Rothstein takes due account of Professor D. H. Müller's Strophaic theory, and is less opposed to it, apparently, than the generality of scholars. Professor Rothstein falls into accord with some of his predecessors in amending the text to fit his theories. A rhythmical theory would need to justify itself very firmly on other grounds before it could claim to be a key to correct the text on which it, after all, bases itself. But, of course, the lawfulness of such a process depends on a variety of considerations. It must not be condemned *à priori*, yet one cannot regard it without suspicion and hesitation.

Brockhaus, of Leipzig, has re-published from the *Z. D. M. G.*, in volume form, Dr. Gaster's text and commentary of the Samaritan Joshua (Leipzig; price 4s.).

G. Jahn has published a critical edition of Ezra and Nehemiah, with an appendix on the proper names (Leiden, Brill, price 10s.)

Professor Richard Gottheil's contribution to the Harkavy volume is a "Decree in favour of the Karaites, of Cairo, dated 1024." The Rabbinite Jews are, in particular, not to interfere with the Karaites as regards the festivals, but all are to buy and sell on whatever days they like. Similarly there is to be equality and non-interference with regard to synagogue services.

The American project to publish the "History of the Jews in Monographs" is meeting with favour. Dr. Isidore Singer has received flattering letters from Dr. H. Adler, Mr. C. G. Montefiore and Professor Ludwig Geiger. The scheme ought to come to something great; the general outlines of it have been recorded in a previous issue.

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Professor Gustav Dalman, now residing in Jerusalem, writes very favourably of Mr. A. M. Luncz's new edition of the Palestinian Talmud. It fully deserves his praise. The text is well-printed, the critical notes adequate, and the running commentary a model of lucidity. The whole of tractate Berachoth is now published and the first pages of tractate Peah.

A history of all religions treated as natural phenomena and in no other light, has been for the first time attempted by M. Salomon Reinach in his work, fancifully entitled "Orpheus" (Paris, Alcide Picard; price 6 fr.). His "Apollo" was a history of art, just as his "Orpheus" is a history of religion. The former has already appeared in an English dress, and arrangements have, we understand, been made for the publication of an English translation of the new book.

Much of interest concerning the architecture of Jewish buildings in the Orient is contained in the sumptuous treatise by Hermann Thiersch: "Pharos Antike Islam und Occident" (Leipzig, Teubner; price £2 8s.). There are very many fine plans. Similarly, students of Jewish coinage will find it useful to refer to H. Halke's new "Handwörterbuch der Münzkunde" (Berlin, Reimer, price 9s.). Here, in alphabetical order, is in convenient brevity an account of all (including Jewish) numismatic matters. Naturally the information goes neither deep nor far, but it will serve on occasion.

The April number of *Marti's Zeitschrift* is almost entirely devoted to archæological articles. Professor J. Meinhold returns to the examination of the history of the Sabbath, and reiterates his unsatisfying view that while a full-moon Sabbath was an ancient Hebrew rite, the seventh-day Sabbath was Babylonian and was brought from the Exile. Dr. Hugo Gressmann discusses Dolmen and cup-mark—those curious little bowls incised on graves whether for sacrificial oblations or as water-vessels for the dead. Dr. J. Boehmer writes on several geographical points: Ramoth-Gilead as the modern Es-salt, on the phrase "from Dan to Beersheba," and on Shiloh. Professor Bacher argues that the market of the Terebinths at Hebron is the meaning of the ירידה של בוטנה (Talm. Jer. Aboda Zara i., 4, etc.). בוטנה is a tree, not a place (Krauss had proposed to read Bethshean-Scythopolis). Some Miscellaneous Notes by Professor Nestle, and a Bibliography by the Editor complete the number.

I. A.

"The Burning Shame of a Terrible Scandal."

AN EAST END MURDER.

On Friday last, Marks Reubens and Morris Reubens, two Jewish youths, brothers, were sentenced to death at the Central Criminal Court by Mr. Justice Jelf, they having been found guilty of the murder of a seaman in the East End of London.

The evidence against the two condemned men showed that they were associated with two women of immoral character, with whom they resided, living upon the women's earnings. The women met the deceased and another seaman as they left a ship, which had just arrived at the London Docks. Subsequently, the two seamen and the women became more or less drunk, and when in that condition the deceased and his friend were set upon by the two youths, who violently assaulted them with, it was said, a rhinocerous horn walking-stick. The friend escaped, but the deceased, who was a powerful man, struggled with the two assailants. In the course of the scrimmage one of them produced a knife and stabbed the deceased in the arm and the body, the latter wound reaching the heart and proving fatal. The deceased was found dead in the roadway, his watch and chain, afterwards discovered in possession of one of the condemned men, being missing, and his pockets rifled and turned inside out. The two women, who were at first indicted with the two young men, were acquitted and gave evidence, in the course of which they admitted that they had for some three years supported the prisoners who had done no work during that period. The condemned men were born in England, their parents, with whom the most poignant sympathy is on all hands expressed, being generally respected. The execution is fixed to take place on May 11th. A petition to the King for a reprieve is being prepared, and we are informed that a case on behalf of the condemned men will be presented to the Court of Criminal Appeal.

A conference, convened by the Revs. J. Tertius Phillips and J. Thomas, Honorary Secretaries of the Cardiff Citizens' Union, was held last week at the Cory Hall, Cardiff, under the presidency of Principal Edwards. In the course of his observations, the Rev. J. Thomas said that owing to the leniency of the Cardiff Stipendiary Magistrate, a few years ago, two Jewesses out of thirty-seven who had been before him were allowed to remain in Cardiff, the other thirty-five having been deported. Those two Jewesses had been the means of bringing sixty other Jewesses to Cardiff who were on the streets of the city to-day, and alien men were living upon the shame of the poor creatures. He was glad to say that they had Jews working hand in hand with the Citizens' Union.

Jewish Territorial Organisation.

[Communicated.]

An active programme has been arranged by the Ito for the coming season. This will begin with a Mass Meeting on Monday, May 10th, at 7.30 p.m., at the Great Assemby Hall, to be addressed by Mr. Israel Zangwill. Mr. Meyer A. Spielmann will take the Chair, and among those who have promised their support on the platform are, Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E., Mr. Lucien Wolf, Mr. Hermann M. Kisch, C.S.I., Mr. Joseph Fels, Mr. Clement I. Salaman, Miss Carmel Goldsmid and Mrs. Israel Zangwill. The arrangements are in the hands of the British Ito Federation, and all applications for tickets should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. A. Rosebury, at 10, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C.

On Sunday, June 13th, the Annual Conference of the British Federation will be held at Leeds, and in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Zangwill will address a Mass Meeting at the Coliseum in that city.

On Thursday and Friday, July 15th and 16th, a Conference of the International Council will be held in London, followed by a Mass Meeting, to be addressed by the President and the leading Continental members. Particulars will be announced later. An important new Ito institution is also under consideration.

ITO. YOUNG GENERATION OF ISRAEL BRANCH.—Last Sunday, the branch held its half yearly meeting at the Talmud Torah, 59, Brick Lane. Mr. L. Schwartz presided. During the summer session a meeting will be held every Tuesday evening at 3', Mansell Street, Aldgate, at 9 o'clock. During the past half year the branch held twenty three meetings, namely three members' meetings and twenty lectures, five of which were delivered by members.

The Jewish Consciousness.

BY THE REV. MORRIS JOSEPH.

A SERMON PREACHED AT THE SYNAGOGUE, UPPER BERKELEY STREET, ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH APRIL, 1909,

> "One shall say, I am the Lord's; and another shall call himself by the name of Jacob; and another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel." Isaiah xliv., 5.

If my interpretation of the text is correct—and it has the support of some Rabbinical and modern authorities alike*—the Babylonian exiles, to whom the Prophet is speaking, had suffered an enfeeblement of their Jewish consciousness. They would appear to have partially lost their pride of race, their sense of dignity as the chosen people of God. It is the Prophet's task to remedy this sore evil. He reminds his fellow-captives that the national revival for which they are longing can only be made possible by inner regeneration, by rekindled belief in themselves—in the greatness of their racial story, in the splendour of their spiritual heritage. They have to make a fresh covenant with the old ideals, to declare themselves as Israelites without reserve, with heightened enthusiasm. "One shall say, I am the Lord's; and another shall call himself by the name of Jacob, and another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel."

The lesson is emphatically one for our own times. In a sermon preached a fortnight ago, I alluded to Mr. Jerome's recent play,† in which a mysterious Stranger, by appealing to the best instincts of a number of persons of different types, charms them out of their several failings. Among those persons is a Jew of the sordid kind, who tries to persuade the Stranger to take shares in a doubtful financial enterprise. Here is the Stranger's opportunity. "You are a Jew," he begins. "Yes," cries the other, "but one cannot help one's birth." "You mistake me," answers the Stranger; "to have been born a Jew is something to be proud of. You belong to a noble race; you are heir to great traditions; instead of reproaching you with your descent I honour you for it. How splendid it is to belong to such a people, to possess such a religion! How it must help to develop your best possibilities!" In some such way he speaks, and the upshot is that the Jew refuses to go on with the "deal." "Shall I," he says to himself, "shall I sell my people for money?"

The Stranger's appeal in the play seems identical in spirit with the Prophet's exhortation in the text. Let the Jew have faith in himself, reverence for the ideas and the history of which he is the living representative, and his regeneration is at hand. The one need for Israel in these days, as it was in olden times, is a revitalising of the Jewish consciousness. For a strange situation confronts us. Pride of descent is usually the last thing that a man discards. The impoverished nobleman keeps the thought of his ancestry to console him in his low estate, to save his honour from going the way of his worldly possessions. The Jew, on the contrary, often tries to forget his lineage, and, when he is reminded of it, will plead, with his prototype in the play, that he is not answerable for his birth. It is a striking anomaly; but it can be explained. The Jew takes his cue from his neighbour. The average Gentile—it is no use denying it—has a certain distrust of the Jew; he looks at him askance as something strange and abnormal, something different from himself, something, perhaps, inferior to himself. The feeling may be more or less latent, but it is real. It is a legacy handed down from the Middle Ages, when the Jew was a social pariah, a creature apart, the legitimate object for harsh treatment, at any rate for contempt. What he was then, for nearly all the world, he still is, in a modified degree, for certain sections of it. "How very interesting!" a Christian lady said to me, some time ago, when I was introduced to her as a Jewish minister: "I have never met an educated Jew before; I thought all Jews dealt in old clothes." It is an extreme illustration, I admit; but an instructive one. Certainly there are Christians who are capable of saner judgments, of a wider outlook. For them the typical Jew is not the ignorant and downtrodden denizen of a Ghetto, cowering before the scorn and the blows of his persecutor, forced by a hard fate into mean or dubious modes of living, but the man of serene glance and lofty soul, the witness of God through the ages, the descendant of the patriarchs, the kinsmen of the prophets, the coreligionist of the psalmists. Of him these Christians believe great things, and from him accordingly they *expect* great things. They expect him to prize his spiritual descent, to let the recollection of it uplift his whole life. But the average Jew unfortunately takes too little account of these higher estimates and expectations. The lower ones hold his gaze. They are a mirror in which he persists in seeing himself. He still thinks himself the mediæval Jew that a large body of Gentile opinion imagines him to be. And so there is produced, or, rather, perpetuated, the timidity—may I not say the cowardice?—which too often characterises him. He is afraid of the contempt of smaller minds when he ought to be encouraged by the respect and the admiration of larger ones. And so he keeps his Judaism in the background, if he does not positively hide it. He has the characteristic failing of the Babylonian exiles. He hesitates to declare himself, or he declares himself in half-hearted fashion.

That there are Jews of finer mould—Jews who share the wider outlook of their better-informed Gentile neighbours is undeniable. There are many who glory in their Judaism, who regard it as the patent of their nobility, the sign of their connection with a people which was civilised when England was undreamt of, and the great classic nations of antiquity were barbarous hordes. More important than this they keep in mind the grandeur of their religious inheritance and its moving life-story. They remember that they are the depositories of a sublime creed which has helped countless souls to live, and nerved many a heroic heart to die—to die the martyr's death—a creed that is fit and is destined to give the keynote for the future religion of the world. What strength, what inspiration, lie in that thought! Do we not know among our own acquaintance not a few to whom it imparts all the beauty of a gracious life? To them their Judaism is everything. To hide it or to apologise for it is, for them, as unthinkable as it is for a man to deny his father or his mother, or for the believer to repudiate his God!

This temper must be more widespread among us if the Jew is to come by his own. To-day, as in the Prophet's age, self-confidence and self-reverence are the conditions precedent of Jewish revival. There are signs of a keener perception of this truth. Whatever else we may think of Zionism or, to use the larger term, of Nationalism, we shall all admit that the movements these words connote have brought about a great resuscitation of the Jewish sentiment, all the more significant, inasmuch as it has reached some of the youth and the intellect of our people. Israel seems to be on the way to find himself again. The effects of age-long persecution are beginning to wear themselves out, and the Jew, readmitted into the world, is also entering once more into his historic kingdom—the realm of great ideals, glorified by the consciousness of a royal vocation. But there are Jews who are not, and cannot be, Zionists or Nationalists. Is the world to swallow them up—kill their Jewishness, or at least all of it that deserves survival? Does Nationalism alone possess the charm that is magically to awaken the slumbering consciousness of Israel? I do not believe it. Nation or no nation, Palestine or no Palestine, we are still Israelites, possessors of a history, an ancestry, a religion, which contain in themselves all the potencies of spiritual inspiration. We have only to look unto the rock from which we have been hewn—only to look into our own souls, the product of ages of noble thinking and striving—in order to find impulse enough for both individual and collective well-doing. What Jew can perpetrate a wrong or mean act who remembers that the Bible was not merely given to him, but was made by him? What Jew can fail to be uplifted by a sense of consecration to the service of mankind who remembers that he belongs to the kingdom of priests that received its charge at Sinai? What Jew can fail to lead the noble life or can despair of his people who thinks of the heroes that have sprung from its loins—heroes that call to him to be brave for the truth and the right in his turn? This is all that is needed to achieve the end which every true Israelite ardently desires—only a new self-dedication to the sacred cause, only a stronger belief in it, only a readjustment of values which shall give to Israel and Judaism a larger meaning, a heightened dignity. "One shall say I am the Lord's, and another shall call himself by the name of Jacob; and another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel."

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* Mechilta, chap. 18; Aboth d'R. Nathan, Ed. Schechter, p. 107; Rashi and Ibn Ezra; Dillmann.

† "The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

Jewish Lads' Brigade.

Headquarters.—21, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.
Commandant.—Colonel Sir Frederic L. Nathan, R.A.
Brigade Orders.—Dated 30th April, 1909.

1.—Gazette.—London Regiment.—The Free School "B" Company has been enrolled and added to the strength of the London Regiment as the 42nd Company of the Brigade. Free School Company: Lieut. H. Berliner is placed on the Unattached List of Officers. Brady Street Company: 2nd-Lieut. L. M. Friend is transferred from the London Regimental Band. Bow and Hackney Company: Capt. B. J. Friend is granted the honorary rank of Major. Capt. and Hon. Maj. B. J. Friend resigns the command of the Bow and Hackney Company and is appointed its Hon. Captain. Stepney Company: Capt. Denzil Myer is granted four months leave of absence as from 20th March, 1909. West Central Company: Mr. Edgar Kahn to be 2nd-Lieut. London Regimental Band: Capt. E. P. M. Mosely to take command of the London Regimental Band. Free School "B" Company: Capt. Percy P. Sabel is transferred from West Central Company to take command of the Free School "B" Company.

Provincial Regiment.—Staff.—The Rev. R. Tribich resigns the appointment of Chaplain to the Provincial Regiment. The Rev. Harry S. Lewis, M.A., to be Chaplain to the Provincial Regiment, vice the Rev. R. Tribich resigned.

Manchester Companies.—"A" Company: 2nd-Lieut. M. Blumberg is transferred from "E" Company. "B" Company: Mr. Isidore Shaer to be Hon. Captain. "D" Company: Mr. George Sharples to be Hon. Captain. Mr G. H. Darricotte to be 2nd-Lieutenant. "E" Company: Mr. Ephraim Harris to be Hon. Captain.

Staff-Sergeant.—Dublin Company: Srgt. L. Wigoder is appointed Staff-Sergeant.

ERNEST M. HALLENSTEIN.
Chief Staff Officer.

The Falashas—A Suggestion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There may have appeared an account of these so so-called Falashas more proximately in accord with the version I am giving here, which I may have overlooked, but I should like to give to the public the information that the book called פרקי דר׳ אליעזר (בן ורקנות) הגדול gives a graphic account of a sect in Judaism which the author terms עמי הארצים, or פלכים, of whom, he says, he was one; *i.e*, that he was a peasant, settled in a peasant—פלך—or Fellah "District"—as does also the Talmud. This Rabbi Eleazar ben Horkanos studied under Rabbi Jochanan ben Zachai, who, after the latter's death, assisted his successor, Rabbon Gamliel ben Rabbon Simeon—in conjunction with Rabbi Joshua ben Chananya—in his office of Nassi. It was under the guidance of this erstwhile Fellah, and that of his *confrère*, that one Akilas, a Roman prince, made the first Greek translation of the Mosaic code. It was from this quondam Fellah that Rabbi Akiba acquired his lore. This was all in the second half of the first century after the destruction of the second Temple.

What I wish to point out is: were these so-called Falashas judaised Egyptian Fellahs—פלכים—or were they, perhaps, some fugitive "Palashas"—Palestinians—who had cast in their lot with the lives of the Abyssinians and those of their environment?

Yours obediently,
G. E. HARFIELD.

THE LATE MARTIN SCHLESINGER KISCH.—The Governor of Northern Nigeria, Sir Percy Girouard, has written to Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, as follows:—"With reference to my telegraphic despatch of the 25th February, reporting the death of Mr. Assistant Resident M. S. Kisch . . . I wish to express my deep regret at the death of an officer who, though only a short time in the Protectorate, gave every promise of becoming a valuable political officer."

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PHARISEES.

To the Pharisees, in Judaism, the idea of a Jewish State has ever been distasteful and the same low spirit out of which, in the days of yore, the insidious question was born whether tribute should be refused to Cæsar, is also apparent in the tactics of our modern Pharisees against that young Jewish national movement, the object of which is the reattainment of the national unity which two thousand years ago fell a victim to the intrigues of the Pharisees.

"Jüdische Rundschau," Berlin.

A TWO-EDGED SWORD.

When, in the Middle Ages, the church made capital out of Jewish abjectness to which it had really contributed by the barbarous legislation which it inspired and the murderous fanaticism which it fostered among its adherents, it had fair game. But to-day, the anti-Semitic writers who exploit it, in showing everywhere the omnipotence of the Jews, do nothing else but destroy with their pens that doctrine of damnation which had been proclaimed against Israel and blunt the weapon of which the ecclesiastical-power has always availed itself to damage the reputation and to humiliate a race which is impertinent enough to live, in spite of all, and to preserve its faith!

"Archives Israélites," Paris.

FAIR EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY.

The ladders to heaven which zealous Protestants erect in the London Ghetto are dear and jerry-built. The ladders could be erected much higher and more cheaply if built on the Thames Embankment. To this spot the English missions to the Jews should transfer their activity. In return, we are prepared—even though Canon Duckworth will not place us in the same category as the Young Turks—to incorporate into our liturgy this passage: "God have mercy on those Christians who fall in London through hunger and cold with none to save."

"Dr. Bloch's Wochenschrift," Vienna.

JEWISH MORALITY.

It is, of course, entirely conceivable that a religion might be so strong in its ethical system as to place it far in advance of any other known to men and still have many of those who profess adherence to it responsible for serious moral faults. Either hypocrisy or weakness of moral fibre would be the cause of this apparent inconsistency. But it can be taken for granted that wherever such an inconsistency is found it is due to the unfriendly operation of outside influences. It does not necessarily follow, that because Judaism represents the absolute religious truth and the highest code of ethics known to man, that the Jewish people are living up to their moral obligations. It must be conceded that some of them are not. Wherever those instances are found, a careful inquiry will reveal the fact that the shortcomings are the result of the degradation and humiliation inflicted on the Jews in the lands where oppression or ostracism are the rule.

"Jewish Exponent," Philadelphia.

THE ITO IN VIENNA.

The dictum that Itoism is the stupid-head's Zionism has become out-of-date. Vienna Itoism, at least, was a union of all anti-Zionists without distinction of party. It was dangerous as a misleader of Jewish public opinion. We therefore welcome the bursting of the Itoist soap-bubble with especial satisfaction.

"Jüdische Zeitung," Vienna.

INTELLIGENT ANTICIPATION.

The Chief Rabbi's jubilee was quite an event. A splendid painting of himself was presented by the seatholders of the United Synagogue. A reception was held in his honour at Gunnersbury.

"Jewish Tribune," Portland, Oregon (April 9th).

JEWS AND SOCIAL REGENERATION.

Social regeneration! What are we Jews doing to further it? What contribution can we make to the cause? We are free from alcoholism, and we furnish investigators with a distinct class not debilitated by drink, besides being an example to all of the benfits of true temperance. But our family life no longer stands out true, solid, and established, and we can help little in the rehabilitation of the family, which must form the unit, the indestructible unit, of the highest social organisation. The crumbling of our family life has been coincident with the decay of our religious life, and the casual connection between the two is no longer seriously disputed. We can defend what we believe better than what our fathers believed, but we cannot better defend what we do. There are rabbis who think that they have achieved something when they convince their congregations that Hammurabi knew all about the Ten Commandments, and that Moses only copied them. But the point is, to obey them.

"Amiel," in the "Jewish Comment," Baltimore.

THE SWING OF THE PENDULUM.

From the tendencies of religion men cannot free themselves. Leave out of consideration petty differences, the rebellion against this or that provision of church or synagogue, or the little squabbles as to the exact wording or exact numbering of the principles, for these matter little. Whenever there has been a rebellion against religion as religion, there has always been a sweeping back to it. It is not to the point that the swinging back has not been to the exact point of departure. It is more truthful to say, that in the matter of religion the reverting back has always been to a point further advanced than the position first occupied. History has proof abundant, that the rebellion against religion has been in the main inspired by the most religious. In other words, theirs was a rebellion against the insufficiencies of religion.

Sermon by Rabbi Gerson B. Levi, Chicago.

THE LAW OF ISAACS.

Lord Chief Justice: Supposing any person wrote an article saying something discreditable of a Mr. Rufus Isaacs, would that be libellous?

Mr. Isaacs: Supposing the person who wrote the article and published it said he had never heard of Rufus Isaacs, and said he did not know there was any such person in existence?

Lord Chief Justice: Nobody would believe it.

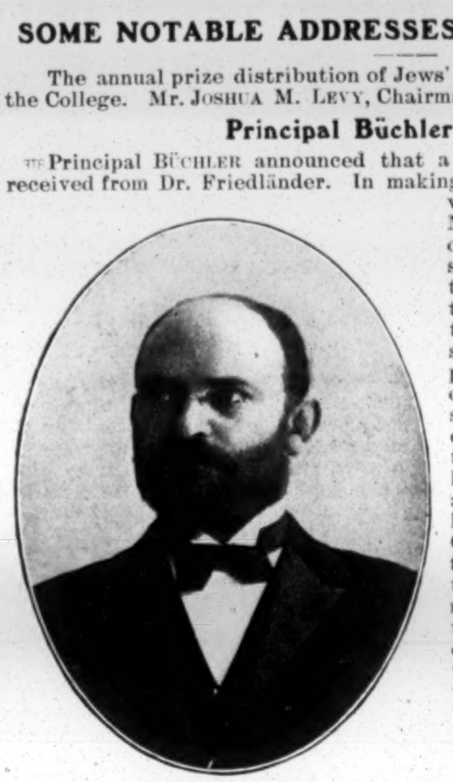
Court of Appeal, Tuesday

Training the Anglo-Jewish Ministry.

SOME NOTABLE ADDRESSES AT JEWS' COLLEGE.

The annual prize distribution of Jews' College was held on Sunday at the College. Mr. Joshua M. Levy, Chairman of the Council, presided.

Principal Büchler's Speech.



Principal Buchler.

Principal Büchler announced that a telegram of greeting had been received from Dr. Friedländer. In making his report on the educational work of the past year, he said: My report will not take up much of your time; it only intends to state clearly the real nature of the studies at this institution and to suggest to you the weight of the duties of the staff and the students, and the possible or impossible work expected from and carried out by teachers and students. When we, the staff, carry on the work of realising the purpose of the College, we have to take into account that according to the title page and heading of the report of the College, this institution professes to be established for the education and training of rabbis, ministers, preachers, readers and teachers of religion for Jewish congregations. I am afraid all this is too much for any institution, much more for our College with its present organisation. In fact, to my knowledge, the College does not train at present and never has trained rabbis: there is no such class in existence. Ministers, we are training several; but whether all will actually turn out ministers, is another and a very serious question. Nor is it, indeed, desirable that such as feel no vocation or inclination in them should become ministers. Neither the congregations nor the community as a whole would derive a blessing from him who feels no blessing in his heart. The College trains preachers, but none who will be only a preacher and not at the same time a minister; for sermons that are not based on and derived from knowledge of Judaism will, in the long run, hardly prove worthy of the synagogue. I know no instance of a preacher who is only a preacher, and I should feel at a loss to authorise students of this type. Nor are readers who will not be at the same time ministers trained by this College. If the statement on the title page correctly represents the actual state, there should be a clear definition of each title and of the corresponding office; special examinations should be required for each degree and there should be no possibility for anyone to become minister who has not passed the proper examination for it. We like in our ecclesiastical life and conduct to

Imitate the Church;

we should certainly not fail to follow its example in matters of qualification. The aim of this college is to train qualified ministers; therefore, all our efforts have to concentrate on imparting knowledge of Judaism and of Jewish literature and to instil Jewish spirit and idealism. The methods of our teaching are not wholly identical with the methods of other teaching; for it is not merely knowledge that we impart, but at the same time also respect for our past, genuine religious practice in the present and idealism for the future. How difficult the several, yet inseparable parts of our work are, only we teachers realise day by day. Each of us in his department, when reviewing his day's work, when valuing a week's experience and when concluding an examination covering several years' work, sadly realises the distance between the ideal scheme of studies, the knowledge aimed at and the reality. How depressing such a review is, again only a practical teacher and a man alive to his duties knows. It would be out of place to picture here the pains of a teacher who, at the end of a few years, sees that his work and his zeal, his troubles and his sorrow were out of proportion to the results achieved. Most of the teachers think that they do their best and our students themselves know exactly how, and how much or how little their masters work for them and their benefit. The result, however, does not depend on the work of the teachers only. We depend, to a great extent, on our students. If their minds are not open to receive the seed of learning, if their hearts are not sensible of pure, disinterested, religious thoughts, if the

Unique Force of our Torah

and of the Prophets, the feelings of our Psalms and the enthusiasm of our rabbis do not touch and stir their souls, *our* efforts prove poor and discouraging; the results are like plants grown in a hothouse, inner heat does not rush to meet the rays of learning. Although most of our students work with more or less steadiness, and there are some satisfactory results, we cannot boast of the enthusiasm of one of the students for his work, and study for its own sake does not rejoice our hearts. It may be that this is partly due to the great number of subjects required by the University. The students of the first year are expected to devote most of their time to the preparation for the Intermediate Arts examination, and to guard themselves from overwork, some take anxious care not to do too much Hebrew at the Jews' College. None of them passed the Intermediate last year. The students of the second division are required to work for two years after the Intermediate Arts Examination Semitics for the B.A. degree, and their minds are fully engaged on the idea of their examination. The result is that when they have passed the B.A. at the University, they have not yet reached the corresponding stage of Biblical and Rabbinical knowledge. We have in the new scheme of studies tried to do more work in class by extending the time table; the attendance being satisfactory, useful work is done. But it is impossible to do sufficient in class, and homework, in the case of advanced students, is of the greatest importance; no satisfactory knowledge of the Bible, and no even superficial knowledge of Jewish history and literature is to be acquired without constant and consistent reading. Some improvement can also be stated in this respect. A useful addition to the one-sided work in Semitics had been made at the suggestion of the Education Committee by including Psychology in the curriculum at University College, a subject that broadens the philosophical mind and teaches the students how to observe themselves and others. There are of the 18 students only few who exhibit no ambition to complete their university studies; and it is an unpleasant fact that those work very little altogether. The small number of students in one class has

A Harmful Consequence;

several classes of different degrees of knowledge have to be combined and the teaching cannot be satisfactory. Unfortunately such combination of classes is so far unavoidable in Bible and history lectures, and there is no prospect that a remedy will soon be effected. The class of post-graduates is very small and would offer the best opportunity to the teachers and the students for useful, intensive work, especially on the practical knowledge required for the ministry. But without steady and strenuous home-work no satisfactory progress is possible. In the Preparatory Class there are 17 pupils. In spite of the many precautions taken, it is impossible to say how many of them will in the long run become students of the College proper and ultimately ministers. Last September one of the pupils left the College after matriculation at the expense of the College. In the course of the year five pupils have matriculated in the second division. It proved necessary to lay greater stress on the Hebrew subjects in order that the Preparatory Class should serve as a Preparatory School not only for matriculation, but also for the raised standard of the College proper in Hebrew. The very urgent division of the class, in at least two classes, resolved by the Council two years ago, has, owing to financial difficulties and owing to the new scheme to send boys to secondary schools, so far not been effected. The following prizes have been awarded: 1. The Albert Löwy Prize, "to be awarded biennially to a meritorious student of Jews' College who shall be found to surpass his fellow-students in the knowledge of Semitic languages," to Mr. B. Liebermann, who passed the B.A. examination with first class in November last. 2. The Adelaide Franklin Prize, for proficiency in the tenets of the Jewish religion, to Mr. David Hirsch. 3. The Jews' College Prize, for general industry and application, to Mr. L. Morris. 4. The second Jews' College Prize, to Mr. A. B. Greenbaum, for proficiency in Talmudic. In the Preparatory Class for general proficiency to Samuel Gross, the Asher I. Myers Memorial Prize, given by the Jewish Historical Society and Jews' College; to Jacob Israelstam for general proficiency the Asher Myers Memorial Prize, given by Mr. Maurice Myers; to Joseph P. Mendoza, for proficiency in secular subjects, the second Asher Myers Memorial Prize. None of the prizes to be awarded for essays—the Singer Memorial Prize, the Eleazar Magnus Prize, the Evelina Prize—has, to our genuine disappointment, found competitors. The theme for the Singer Memorial Prize, open to all post-graduate students or ex-students of Jews' College of not more than ten years' standing, will be announced in the Jewish Press. In conclusion, I have to refer to the development of our library. The Council has consented to give the rooms on the ground floor for purposes of the library; so that at present all the four collections constituting the library are placed on the ground floor and more easily accessible to the staff, the students and the public. Through the kind liberality of Messrs. Lebus modern and practical bookcases adorn the new great library room and the reading room. In order to make the library useful, all the books are being rearranged and recatalogued; the

Important and Difficult Work

is carried out by the Librarian, assisted by Mr. M. E. Lange, member of the Council, so that we may soon have a modern catalogue and a proper library accessible to everybody. But neither the additional rooms, nor the modern bookcases, nor the modern catalogue will supply the arrears of many years, and it will require the liberal assistance of men like Mr. Ellis Franklin to fill up the wide gaps, and to provide us with the books required for the preparation of lectures of the teachers and for the work of the students. Everybody interested in Jewish learning should contribute towards our defective library in order that the College should become a centre of Jewish study and learning.

Mr. Joshua M. Levy's Address.

The prizes having been distributed,

The Chairman delivered the following Address:

Mr. Joshua M. Levy.

My first pleasing duty is to welcome you to this meeting in such numbers, and to assure you that your presence is looked upon as an encouragement to the Council in their responsible task of carrying on the College. I am very conscious of my own shortcomings, and I feel that I ought to have had the strength of mind to resist the undoubted temptation, when it was first proposed to me by the President, the Very Rev. the Chief Rabbi, that I should take the Chair to-day. But many as are the reasons I could adduce for my not presiding to-day, there is one qualification—or disqualification as you will—which I refuse to advance. I owe you no apology on the score of my being

A Member of the Sephardic Congregation.

I am a great believer in thoroughgoing co-operation between all sections of the Jewish community, and I look back with pride to the fact that among the earliest supporters of the revered founder of this College זצ״ל were the late Sir Moses Montefiore and Mr. Moses Haim Picciotto, the one becoming the first Vice-President, and the other a member of the first Council. That auspicious fact was but the forerunner of an unbroken tradition, members of the Portuguese congregation having always been found ready to ally themselves with this institution, and to promote its welfare. More than once the annual distribution has been presided over by a Sephardi. Nor is the indebtedness all on one side, for I gratefully recollect that the College has provided the ancient synagogue in Bevis Marks, as well as Manchester and New York, with ministers and readers. And to maintain the continuity, the College numbers among its present younger pupils, a Portuguese who bears very honoured names. Jews' College has this in common with all institutions that it

Cannot Subsist on Air.

It is willing to do its work, but it behoves the community to accord it proper support. There are eighteen students and about twenty-three pupils on its rolls, of whom two students are in residence during term, at Cambridge, and one of the pupils attends at the Central Foundation School. The expenditure during 1908 was £3,635, and Scholarships and Bursaries amounting to £432 were awarded. Of the income, £1,500 was derived from interest on investments and £1,412 from donations, which include annual subventions of £1,000 from the surplus funds of the Judith Lady Montefiore College, at Ramsgate, voted year by year by the Elders of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, £200 voted annually by the Council of the United Synagogue, and £200 given annually by the munificence of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons. From annual subscribers the college receives £488. Surely no one will pretend that this is adequate support for such a training college as this, and I earnestly hope that we may see in the immediate future an increase in the number and in the amount of the annual subscriptions, as it is nothing less than a reproach on the community that the annual subscriptions should not amount to more. You will have read at the end of our annual report the remarks as to the income of the college. I am convinced you would not desire to see the work of the college put in jeopardy, nor that the Council should be forced to take the fatal step of selling capital to provide expenses which should rightly come out of income. But it is not sufficient that I should plead for the means of continuing that which we have been doing up to the present. The Principal makes it very clear that

A Larger Staff is Required

for the work to be done with due efficiency. It is for the means to pay for another Professor, as well as for general purposes, that we earnestly ask for increased financial support. We have two Treasurers who are prepared to take charge of any increase. One is well tried in the service of the institution, and we are very grateful to him. The other has but this year accepted the post, and is yearning to win his spurs with us, as he has already done elsewhere—and to show you that whatever money you entrust to him and to his colleague, will be properly administered. The young gentleman who, as I have said, attends the Central Foundation School, marks the beginning of

A New Departure,

in that it has been determined to send selected lads to such schools as the Central Foundation School and the City of London School, for their secular work, while making due arrangements for their instruction in Hebrew and cognate subjects. Although Jews' College is a very conservative institution, this is but one instance of its desire to keep abreast of the times. Another such proof, initiated during the year, is to be found in the fact that the proceedings of the Council are now made public, as representatives of the Jewish Press have been present at our meetings since July last, and this is a step which, I am sure, will meet with your approval and recognition. Another new departure of the year is in emulation of a practice of Theological Seminaries on the Continent. Our erudite principal, Dr. Büchler, has written a small volume entitled "The Political and the Social Leaders of the Jewish Community of Sepphoris, in the Second and Third Centuries," which is now in the Press, and soon as it is ready a copy may be had on application to our Secretary. The young men who enter this College acquire at once very great advantages, for they come under the hands of

A Very Strong Professorial Staff.

The Principal has joined us after making for himself a European reputation. In Dr. Hirsch, Mr. Kilner, Dr. Hirschfeld and Dr. Daiches they have experienced teachers, eminent in their several departments, and, in addition, they receive instruction in homiletics, their teacher this year being that eloquent preacher, the Rev. Dayan Hyamson, who has followed that other successful cleric, the Rev. A. A. Green. They learn Hazanuth from the Rev. J. L. Geffen and elocution from Dr. Hulbert. I have seen Mr. Geffen with a crowded class while the Rev. S. J. Roco was teaching Sephardic Hazanuth to a select class of one in an adjoining room. But that is symbolical of the work within these walls. The classes must and do, in the nature of things, vary in number very considerably. All the gentlemen I have named have earned recognition at our hands for the excellent work they have done. I would now address myself to the students and pupils, and I would in the first place desire to say that it is my earnest wish, as I am sure it is that of every member of the Council, that they should look upon us individually as friends who are at all times at their disposal, ready to welcome them and to afford them the best advice our experience may enable us to offer. To whatever section of clerical life you may intend to devote yourselves, yours is

A Noble Career,

but absolute devotion to that career is demanded of you. Whether it be as rabbis, as ministers, as readers, or as teachers of religion, you will be fulfilling the objects for which this College was established, and you will be able to bring on yourselves, on the community, and on the College, great credit and renown. Your success is very much in your own hands. It is not natural to expect that every single student should become a rabbi, mastering in his course of study, the wisdom of the ages, which must always guide and govern the Jewish synagogue. Nor do I think it reasonable that every student should become a preacher. There would still be room for those of you whose gifts are of a different order, to become readers, or teachers of religion, both of which are most honourable callings and demand considerable talent. I most emphatically protest against those who would make the reader—the Hazan—nothing more than the subordinate of the preacher. I consider that there is great need in the community for men of culture and of piety to fill the office of Hazan. But there is no room at all for those who are content to read in a slipshod and unintelligent manner. There is but one standard of reading to keep before you and it is that of Isaiah—quoted in our daily liturgy, בשפה ברורה ובנעימה קדושה, "With a tranquil spirit, pure delivery, and sacred harmony." That and nothing less is to be expected of a Hazan, that and nothing less will enable you to recite our beautiful prayers in a becoming manner. Obviously, this College is an educational establishment, but I would hope to educate not only those within its walls, but the community at large as well, so that congregations may learn that they also should demand from candidates for any ministerial post that they hold a Jews' College certificate, and that they should not belittle the office of Hazan by choosing men whose one qualification is the possession of a beautiful voice, with a view to a florid rendering of the service on Sabbaths and High Days. The duties of a minister, whether preacher or reader, are far beyond what is required on Sabbaths and High Days. Just as in business, punctuality and attention are required, so it is in the clerical calling. Ministers have to live their lives not only for themselves, but as

Constant Examples

to those who sit under them. Nothing shocks or disgusts a layman so much as a laxity in attendance at week-day services, or in the performance of the innumerable other sacred duties of a clergyman. We hear much of the status of the ministry, but the position of a Jewish minister is very much what he makes it himself. One who wishes to be respected must begin by respecting himself and others. The Spaniard puts the idea into a proverb, "Quien quiere ser respetado que respete," but if many of you do not know the beautiful Spanish language, you will all know the Ethics of the Fathers, and at the commencement of the Fourth Perek you will recollect it is said איזהו מכבד המכבד את הבריות "Who is honoured? He who honours others." Live up to that idea, be true to yourselves and to your religion, and I do not think you need trouble very much about

Abstract Discussions on the "Status of the Ministry."

Your duty at present (and even more so in the future after leaving the College) is to acquire knowledge, but no amount of learning will avail you without faith and piety. The motto of Jews' College, taken from Proverbs, is יראת ה׳ ראשית דעת: "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge." The same lesson is inculcated in Ecclesiastes סוף דבר הכל נשמע את האלהים ירא ואת מצותיו שמור כי זה כל האדם: "The sum of the matter after all hath been heard is to fear God and keep His commandments, for this is the whole duty of man"—a passage which is of course well known to you, and which, in the Sephardic Ritual at least, is quoted very frequently. King Solomon therefore makes יראת שמים the beginning and the end of all things. We cannot do better than follow such sage counsel, and I commend it to you as your motto in life.

Mr. Delissa Joseph, in moving a vote of thanks to the teaching staff, said that Principal Büchler's interesting and vivid report enabled them to understand their indebtedness to the professorial staff for their whole-hearted efforts. The College had recently passed through three crises—the crisis of criticism, a financial crisis, and the crisis involved in the change of Principal. A great deal was due to the staff for the manner in which the College had been enabled successfully to emerge through these crises.

Mr. A. E. Franklin, in seconding the vote, referred to the Preparatory Class, and questioned whether the work of training the young lads should be thrown on the staff of the College. He congratulated the College on possessing in Dr. Büchler a man with high aims, whose achievements in his own eyes always fell short of his ideals. A man who regarded his duty in that light was bound to achieve success.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

Principal Büchler, in reply, said that everybody was accustomed to judge work by results only, and he could not say that during the past year results had been achieved which could be presented to the public. A University degree was valued higher by the public at large than a certificate of Jews' College. Yet the staff insisted on

The Real Aim

of the College being, in the first instance, the preparation for the ministry and only in the second instance for University examinations. He was sorry to say, even with the better students of the College, the obvious idea did not yet prevail that a University degree did not provide the knowledge required for the synagogue, for the pulpit, and for the Jewish religious education of the young, and that a student might have excelled in Bible criticism and yet not know the Bible (laughter), and be quite ignorant of the elements of Jewish subjects indispensable for a Jewish minister. Such convenient views of some students were supported and confirmed by leading members of the community who, on principle, slighted rabbinical knowledge, but also by those who declared charity work

The Only Spiritual Duty of the Minister,

and for that purpose deemed the acquisition of some knowledge of Jewish religious law and literature waste of time and of brains. Religious influence on old and young, religious teaching and the study of our literature, once the main duties of the rabbi, had, consistently with some perverted principle, been displaced by duties for which neither the university degree nor the rabbinical training was of any use. Nobody denied that to assist the poor and the suffering was a sacred duty of every Jew, and especially of the Jewish minister, and nobody had ever said that to read the service and to voice the prayers of the congregation before God was derogatory to the minister. But that these two duties should be considered the main, nay the only, duties of the Jewish minister, meant

Deliberately Killing Jewish Knowledge.

Soon the minister would have nothing to say and to teach in the synagogue, and only his voice would determine and define his position. There had been times of distress more serious than the present; there had been greater poverty tempting the physical and moral forces of the Jews; and what was the lesson which the history of our past afforded? Did the leaders recommend the well-designed displacement of learning? Every page of our history taught that the study of the Torah, even in times of greatest distress, had been considered the first duty of the teachers, and that it had kept alive the true spirit of Judaism for many dark centuries. They had neglected no duty of charity, and nobody had had to remind them of the needs of their flock. They had assisted their persecuted brethren, but had also kept Jewish religious ideas alive without which Judaism could not have resisted the persecutions of the nations and the temptations offered by the Church. Only religious knowledge and genuine Jewish enthusiasm could be

Our Strongest Weapons

nowadays, just as they had been for over 2,000 years. Jews' College professed to be a centre of Jewish learning. A centre, however, presupposed a circumference. (Laughter.) The circumference seemed to have no actual connection with its centre, and yet, as everybody knew, every point was closely related to it. Such a connection should be maintained between the College and its past students by their continuing to foster the spirit implanted in them, or sometimes forced upon them by their teachers. He knew that outside influence tended to impair the willingness of students to acquire knowledge. The teachers were often disheartened by the fact that learning of any nature — whether certified by a University or by Jews' College—was not only not required by congregations of the ministry, but not even by responsible leaders of the community who realised the importance of knowledge. The students, too, felt discouraged in their rare resolutions to work, and when any disappointment hit their advanced friends they emphasised the uselessness of study to the staff. The staff in no way approved or justified these reproaches by students, some of whom remembered their membership of Jews' College only when disappointed and not when expected to work. People would say that the staff should not take any notice of complaints occasioned by

Incidents Outside the College

and should not allow itself to be diverted from its tasks by communal affairs But the disturbing element was frequently brought from outside to the College and those whose duty it was to ward off a blow not only kept quiet but also increased its force. It has been proved a truism in many cases: religion and policy, study and diplomacy were incompatible. The very first characteristic of religion and study was, לשמה they must be fostered for their own sake. Policy made even sacred things subservient to its aims and thwarted zeal and pure intentions. Considerations of any kind frustrated the rise and development of disinterested study and of genuine religion. He expressed the acknowledgments of the staff to the Education Committee and to the Chairman for their assistance.

The Chief Rabbi, in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said: It was no depreciation of his merits to say that gentlemen who had presided on similar occasions may have delivered more ornate discourses, but none had delivered one more sincere. Mr. Levy had probably remembered the advice given to a young preacher—"no flowers by request." They knew that Mr. Levy's words came from a heart which was penetrated by a deep and absorbing love of Judaism. He expressed his gratitude to the Chairman for having relieved him of the duties of Chairman of the Council, which he carried out with strenuousness, combined with rare tact and discretion. He expressed regret at the absence of the Rev. John Chapman, whose resignation of the post of Hon. Secretary had severed a very long connection with the College. He welcomed the fact that in Dayan Feldman an able successor had been found. He rejoiced at the accession to the ranks of the staff of Dr. S. A. Daiches, who was a thorough Assyrian and Babylonian scholar and had contributed

A Most Learned Paper

on the calendar engraved on a tablet unearthed at Gezer, which had been embodied in the last *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and had received well-deserved encomiums. The Principal had rightly referred to the shortcomings of the students, but they had heard too little of their successes. There was no greater kindness which could be given to the young men preparing for this most arduous profession than encouragement. It must be encouraging to the students that the choice of a congregation credited with being the most critical in the country had fallen on a student of the College, Dr. Hochman, who had now been permanently appointed minister of the New West End Synagogue. He was also glad to record that Rabbi B. I. Cohen was

Winning Golden Opinions

in Sheffield. Dr. Mendes had written him that Dr. Pool, one of the Sephardi students of the College, was doing most valuable work in New York, especially in aiding him to form a very important union of orthodox congregations in the City of New York. He had also just received a letter from the President of the Higher Broughton Synagogue, telling him that after a long and very arduous quest the community had at last fixed on a student of the College, who would be appointed minister as soon as he had passed the necessary examination. He trusted that the students would profit from the criticisms which the Principal had passed upon them. It was well that they should be aware of their shortcomings, for nothing was more deplorable than to see or hear of students who were

Flushed with a Little Knowledge

and became conceited. He entreated them to pursue their studies with earnestness and devotion, and urged upon them the fact that the important communal duties they would later be called upon to discharge made it all the more necessary to make good use of their time while in College.

Mr. Adolph Tuck seconded the vote, which was carried by acclamation, and briefly acknowledged by Mr. Levy.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting was subsequently held.

The Chief Rabbi, who presided, in moving the adoption of the annual report, referred to the concentration of the library in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Principal, and he expressed the gratitude of the College to Mrs. Harris Lebus for having presented the furniture for equipping them. They were grateful to Mr. M. E. Lange for having assisted in the cataloguing of the books. Reference had been made to the question of the preparatory class. The College was now trying the experiment whether a pupil, while attending a public school could obtain sufficient Hebrew and religious instruction. On the result of the experiment the taking of any further steps in the matter would depend. He referred to the work done by the College in examining teachers of religion, and he expressed the hope that classes would insist on teachers employed possessing Jews' College certificates. He hoped that the community would rescue the College from its financial difficulties.

Mr. Adolph Tuck, Treasurer, in seconding the motion, said that he would not have to detain them many minutes with reference to the accounts for the past year, because by the new regulations which threw open the doings of the Council to the representatives of the Press, these accounts, adopted by the Council on Budget Night some six weeks ago, had already appeared in the communal journals, and had therefore become public property. The entire expenditure for the year amounted to £3,635, and, making some allowance in connection with expenditure on Trust Fund Account, the income fell short of this amount by some £20. The Treasurers were thankful that the deficit was not larger, and for this they had, in the first instance, to thank Mrs. Lebus, who had saved the College an estimated expenditure of £150 by generously defraying the entire expenditure connected with the furnishing of the new cases required for the library, while, in the second instance, the administrative expenditure had been kept down to the lowest possible limits. Whether this drastic method was quite wise in the best interests of the College, was a question he must leave to the supporters, and more particularly to the non-supporters of the College to determine, but, personally, he would urge the providing of larger funds to enable the Council to deal in a less niggardly manner with the granting of bursaries to necessitous students. The annual subscriptions were an altogether inadequate annual contribution from the public, and every effort must be made to bring this sum up to some more proportionate figure, commensurate with the immense importance of the College to the community. The independent report on the value of the College to Anglo-Jewry which he hoped would be issued shortly by the Committee of the United Synagogue, specially appointed for that purpose, would, he trusted, bring home to the mind of every Jew of this country the paramount necessity of giving some support to the College, which, both in a direct and indirect way, was upholding and improving the status of every individual Jew throughout the Empire. The Budget for the coming year, while carefully keeping down expenditure, had been framed on hopeful, liberal lines, with regard to an expected increase under the heading of annual subscriptions and an increased Endowment Fund for the College, which was still short by some £10,000 of the sum they had set themselves to collect in the jubilee year of the College. He expressed his gratification at now having the support of Mr. Otto Schiff as Co-Treasurer, and he confidently believed the community would find in him a worthy successor to Mr. James Solomon.

The report was adopted.

The hon. officers and Council were re-elected, Mr. Frank D. Benjamin and Mr. Neville D. Cohen being elected to fill vacancies on the Council. The Rev. Dayan Feldman was elected Hon. Secretary.

Mr. A. E. Franklin and Dayan M. Hyamson made cordial references to the long services of the Rev. John Chapman, who recently retired from the post of Hon. Secretary.

On the motion of Mr. M. N. Adler, a vote of thanks was passed to the hon. officers.

Our advertisement columns announce the approaching award of three Entrance Scholarships at the Secondary school to boys whose parents intend them to enter Jews' College after matriculation with a view to entering the Jewish ministry. Application forms and further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, at the College, Queen Square House, Guilford Street, W.C.

FOR OUR WOMEN-FOLK

It may be considered that the last word has been said on the subject of Lord Dalmeny's wedding with Miss Dorothy Grosvenor, but there were some points of especial interest to members of the Jewish community which may have escaped general observation. Naturally, there was a great array of presents from the bridegroom's Rothschild relatives, most of these taking the form of jewellery. Amid all the great weddings which take place annually it is only once now and again that a bride receives such wonderful gems as Lord Rosebery showered on his young daughter-in-law. It is really no exaggeration to say that they beggared description; there was, for instance, the wonderful necklace of pearls, which were taken out of the jewel-case that the bride might wear them on her wedding-day; they were not worn round the neck, but fell in strings to the depth of the yoke of the bridal gown, and were large, rare pearls, wonderfully matched; they were said to have belonged te Lady Rosebery, and had a large diamond clasp. Add to this two tiaras, one all diamonds, the other diamonds surrounding immense pear-shaped pearls and this latter when worn as a necklace had for further embellishment a dozen of these great pear-shaped pearls bordered in diamonds. Then there was the three-row diamond rivière necklace, formed of single stones, a bracelet of eight, large and unique pearls, set around with diamonds, a pearl and diamond cluster brooch to match, pearl earrings, diamond earrings, a flexible diamond bracelet, set with a huge sapphire, another diamond bracelet, and a beautiful corsage ornament formed of flowers in diamonds, all from Lord Rosebery; most of these jewels had belonged to his beloved wife. Lord and Lady Rothschild's gift of a large diamond and ruby brooch had a beautiful hanging diamond drop, and the brooch given by Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild was a charming design of two curling ostrich feathers in diamonds linked with a ribbon of rubies; very pretty, too, was Mr. J. de Rothschild's trellis-work chain of pearls, the clasps of diamond flowers and attached to it a blue enamel and diamond watch. Mr. Alfred de Rothschild's green tourmaline pendant was surrounded with diamonds. The diamond pendant given by Messrs. Lionel, Evelyn, and Anthony de Rothschild was exceptionally beautiful; it was centred with a large diamond swinging loose, and round it were set circlets of diamonds, the whole forming a medallion in which the stones were set quite loosely. The bridegroom received nearly as many personal presents as his bride. There was a shagreen clock from Mr. Anthony de Rothschild, a gold pencil and seal from Baron Robert de Rothschild, a chased antique silver bread-basket from the Hon. and Mrs. Charles Rothschild, Lady Battersea's beautiful four-fold screen had the upper part of glass and quaint and rare carving, whilst antique needlework was mounted on the velvet panels. Three silver pierced baskets came from Lady de Rothschild, and an egg-shaped pearl pin from Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild. The diamond links from Mr. and Mrs. A. Sassoon were set with sapphires, Mr. Lionel de Rothschild gave his kinsman a gold cigarette-case and so did Sir Edward and Lady Sassoon, Mrs. Bischoffsheim's present was quite the newest sort of stylo pen, beautifully

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SEE THE
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LIMITED
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PARIS BUENOS AIRES SMYRNA

A
Palace of Personal Service for the People.

Unique Establishment Where Industrious Workers Handle Thousands of Letters and Dispatch Thousands of Free Gift Packages to All Parts of the World.

HAVE YOU HAD YOUR GIFT PACKAGE YET?

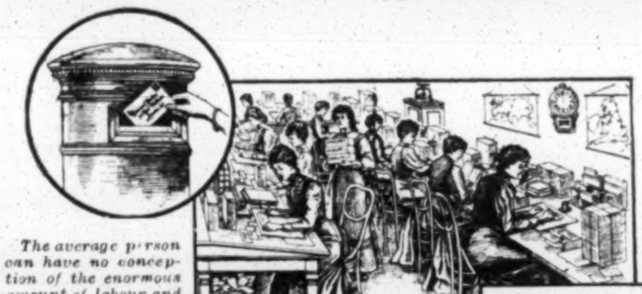
THE most marvellous sight in London at the present moment is the view from the inside of the busy working of the magnificent organisation of a certain famous "palace of personal service" for the people, an establishment the name of which is celebrated the wide world over, and whose good influence is to be found in almost every household in the land, certainly in every household where good looks and a youthful appearance are considered personal factors well worth cultivating.

Keeping, as it does, in daily touch with thousands of men and women in every part of the country, satisfying their various requirements and superintending the distribution of vast numbers of valuable free-gift packages to persons in every quarter of the globe, this great establishment, which has its headquarters in High Holborn, London, W.C., is a veritable hive of scientific industry, morning, noon, and night.

THE ENTHUSIASM FOR BEAUTY.

To visit this palace, if only for an hour at a time, is to be carried away by the atmosphere of enthusiasm and "personal service" which pervades the entire establishment. Department after department, workshops, dispatching rooms, perfectly appointed laboratories, all are occupied by busy workers, everyone animated by the same fine enthusiasm for the duties which are theirs. All are working with that concentrated zeal, united with an accuracy for the most minute detail, which shows that their whole spirit is in what they are doing. It can readily be seen that the motive force which is behind them all is not simply the pressure of business necessity, of mere commercial competition, but that magical spirit of "personal service" which can only be likened to an artist's joy in his creation, a scientist's devotion to his science, or a doctor's love for his patients and his most noble profession.

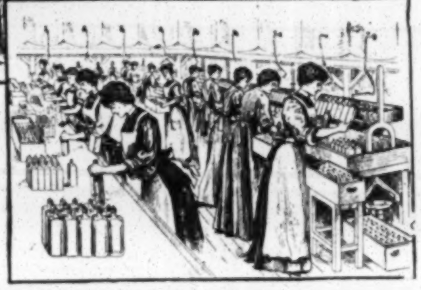
It is impossible to resist the magic of the place—the magic of "personal service"—it is equally impossible for an observer to withhold a tribute of admiration for the organising genius and enthusiasm for beauty which has built up this vast enterprise, known far and wide, wherever men and women are gathered together, as the Edwards' Harlene Co., of 95-96, High Hol-Holborn, London, W.C., and the headquarters of that famous scientific method of improving the beauty and luxuriance of the hair to which Mr. Edwards, the eminent Royal and Court Hair Specialist, has given the name of "Hair-Drill."



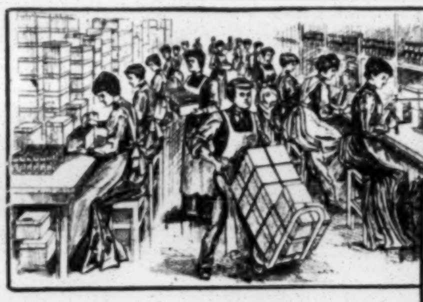
The average person can have no conception of the enormous amount of labour and expense entailed in the distribution of the "Harlene Hair Drill" Free Trial Outfits.

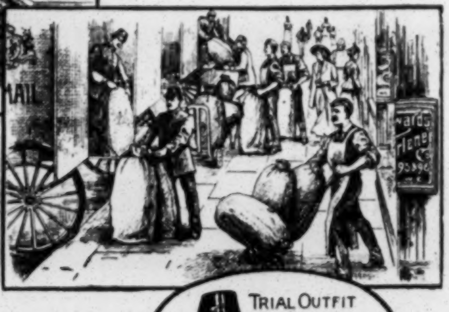
In the first illustration we see the applicant posting her letter in response to Messrs. Edwards' offer.

Here we see the addressing department at the High Holborn Headquarters of "Edwards' Harlene" Co., where the applications are received and the label addressed, ready for affixing to the Trial packages.



The next picture shows the large staff kept constantly at work filling the bottles with "Harlene" from the huge tanks above their heads.





Here we see the bottles being packed, sealed, and finally prepared for dispatch through the post. Note the mail vans drawn up outside Messrs. Edwards' establishment being loaded with the sacks containing the packages of Edwards' "Harlene for the Hair," and finally the postman handing the Trial Outfit to the applicant a few hours after her letter was posted.

TRIAL OUTFIT
BY RETURN
OF POST

A GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF ONE MILLION.

The exceeding popularity of this magnificently successful method of Hair Culture which, in consequence of special arrangements made by Mr. Edwards, can now be thoroughly tried for a week, free of all charge, by any reader of this journal, is shown beyond all question by a brief survey of the Harlene headquarters. In one department may be seen long rows of tables and counters, piled high with thousands of letters, most of them applying for one of the free trial outfits for "Harlene Hair-Drill," which skilful, expert sorters are arranging in different classes, according to the dates of application, the quarter of the world from which they come, and so on.

In another department thousands of labels (for the cases of presentation Hair Drill Outfits) are being addressed and stamped for post; in another the outfits themselves—containing the "Manual of Instructions" for "Harlene Hair-Drill," and a sufficient supply of "Harlene-for-the-Hair" for one week's trial of this great Hair Cultural Method—are being carefully packed.

It is calculated that over 600 of these outfits can be made up every hour of the day and prepared for dispatch.

The large majority of these "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfits are posted to ladies and gentlemen living in the various parts of the British Isles, but the demand from the Colonies and the Indian Empire is also large, and at the Harlene Establishment large cases may be seen awaiting shipment to Durban, Capetown, Halifax, Montreal, Alexandria, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Sydney, and other important centres around the Seven Seas.

Just think for a moment of the enormous expense entailed in making up and supplying—not thousands, nor tens of thousands—but hundreds of thousands of these free trial outfits. Surely this is sufficient proof of the complete faith which Mr. Edwards has in his preparation, and also of the fact that "Harlene Hair-Drill" really can and does grow luxuriant, healthy hair.

HAIR BEAUTY IN THE MAKING.

The chemical laboratories and testing-rooms are a wonderful sight. So great is the demand for "Harlene" for "Hair-drill" that there is no possibility of the preparation ever remaining long either at the "Harlene" Headquarters or at any chemist's shop or stores (and it may be obtained in practically every city and town in the British Empire) to lose its freshness or deteriorate in any way. The continuity of the demand necessitates continuous production, and it is this continuous production that enables "Harlene" (although it contains rare and expensive ingredients) to be retailed at such a low figure. ("Harlene" may be obtained from any chemist's or stores, or direct from Edwards' Harlene Co., in 1s. 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. bottles—post free.) It is this also that places Mr. Edwards in a position to offer to every reader of this journal who will write to him for it, enclosing only three penny stamps to cover postage,

A FREE OUTFIT FOR "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL,"

including the Manual Book of directions for improving the strength and beauty of the hair and remedying Baldness, Greyness, Scurf, Scalp Irritation and all Hair Troubles, together with a large sample bottle of "Harlene."

But the chief point to be emphasised here is this, that at the "Harlene" Headquarters, this great Hair Restorative, Beautifier, and Hair-Health Preserver is prepared every day—and sent off the very same date—to those ladies and gentlemen desiring to try the merits of "Harlene Hair-Drill" and who write for the free outfit.

The "Harlene" laboratories are marvels of efficiency and scientific up-to-dateness. Every detail of process of preparation of "Harlene" is carried through with the greatest care, and the results tested at the conclusion of every stage of the manufacture. To ensure the maintenance of the high-quality standard set by Mr. Edwards for his world-famous discovery of "Harlene," the employment of scientists whose abilities are wholly devoted to the subject is, of course, absolutely essential. And it is only necessary to mention that those engaged in the "Harlene" laboratories have worked under the direction of Mr. Edwards for from seven to sixteen years, to show that this factor is thoroughly borne in mind in the "Harlene" Palace of Personal Service for the People.

A BOOK WHICH EVERYONE SHOULD READ.

This Book is worth writing for alone. It is an excellent compilation, and tells you much you ought to know about your hair. It shows you how the "Harlene Hair-Drill"

1. Confers new vigour on the hair, the hair-bulbs, and the follicles.
2. Stimulates the growth of new hair.
3. Stops hair from falling out.
4. Restores to faded hair its distinctive colour and youthful appearance.
5. Bestows upon the hair a beautiful, lustruous, and natural gloss, and
6. Renders the hair delightful and delicately perfumed, soft, pliable, and beautiful.
7. Whilst cleansing and invigorating the scalp and guarding against the recurrence of any hair or scalp disorder.

Have you had your "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfit yet? If not, write for the Free Outfit at once, and it will be sent to you by return. Enclose only three stamps to cover cost of postage, or, if you can call personally, you can save even this expenditure. The address to call or write for the Free Outfit is—The Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

You may make this seven days' Free Trial of "Harlene Hair-Drill" without cost or obligation. As you will wish to continue "Harlene Hair-Drill" afterwards, you may like to know that you can obtain fresh supplies of "Harlene" for the Hair from any chemist's or stores, or direct (by enclosing postal order) from the Harlene Co., in 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. bottles.

SEND THIS COUPON.

FOR FREE "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL" OUTFIT

Issued by the Royal Hair Specialists to all desirous of growing and beautifying the hair.

Jewish Chronicle, April 30, 1909.

To Messrs. EDWARDS' HARLENE CO.,
95-96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Sirs,—I wish to try "Harlene Hair-Drill" for one week, in accordance with your offer to readers of this paper, and shall be glad if you will send me the "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfit with instructions free of charge.

I enclose *3d. stamps for postage to any part of the world.

Name ....

Address ....

....

*This amount is not payable if the reader calls for the Free Outfit at the "Harlene" offices. [Advt.

enamelled, the Hon. Walter Rothschild, M.P. sent a silver egg-cruet, and Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Clive Behrens, a pair of silver castors. The presents were ranged on long tables covered in dark blue baize right round the large double drawing-rooms at Countess Beauchamp's house at the corner of Grosvenor Square, one case of jewels in one room being devoted to the bride's jewels, whilst another held the bridegroom's many pins, watches, pairs of sleeve links, etc.

* * * *

Directly after Easter the season is in full swing. April went by with a whirl of smart marriages. May starts with dances and balls and many social functions, the newer and less well-established hostesses finding it the best policy to secure nights early in the season before much dancing has become a surfeit and a weariness, to the young men at any rate, even if the girls are anxious to foot it nimbly night after night. In the middle of May, Princess Christian will hold the annual sale of the Royal School of Art Needlework, in which Lady Stern and various other society ladies take a very practical interest; this is always well attended, and many ladies who have wedding or other gifts to bestow repair to the Royal School in order to have the pleasure of making a purchase at the hands of Princess Christian, who is an indefatigable saleswoman. Following on this will come the exhibition and sale of Welsh Industries, to be held at Lady Naylor Leyland's beautiful house at Hyde Park Gate. The Lady Mayoress is going to have a series of special functions to promote the cause of the National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in which important charity both the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress are keenly interested. At the Mansion House there will be a notable concert on the 24th, when Madame Patti will sing, then a meeting to be addressed by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., and finally a ball to cap the celebrations. There will naturally be many Jewish helpers at the two notable June bazaars, the one at Olympia in aid of the Hospital for Sick Children, and the other, from June 9th to 12th, at the Imperial and International Exhibition, in aid of British and French charities. Two other functions at which many Jewish assistants are always to be found have their dates already fixed; one is the Actors' Orphanage Garden Fête, and the other, that popular annual, the Country Fair in aid of Our Dumb Frends' League, which usually achieves a specially notable success.

* * * *

The International Women's Suffrage Conference has brought to London a number of distinguished workers in the women's movement. One of the best known is Dr. Aletta Jacobs. Dr. Jacobs was born in the North of Holland, and from her earliest years desired to follow the medical profession, like her father. Women were not at that time allowed to study medicine at the Universities of Holland, and she petitioned the then Prime Minister—who was a friend of John Stuart Mill—for permission to study medicine at one of the Dutch Universities. Just after her seventeenth birthday she was allowed to enter the University of Groningen as a regular medical student. After obtaining her degree there she visited several London Hospitals, and was brought into touch with some of the pioneers of suffrage reform in England. On returning to Amsterdam she started a practice, and was immediately successful, and did strenuous work in the women's campaign.

* * * *

Snowy linen daintily got up, whether for one's own personal or household use, is rightly considered as belonging to the succesful housewife, and it is a real reproach to see a man with a badly washed collar, or table linen which has returned from the laundry nearly as dull a colour as it went forth. It is not, however, the easiest task to find the ideal laundry, as many points are requisite. First and foremost comes the need of a skilled staff, and the ideal laundry manageress, I have heard it whispered, is born not made. Then the drying ground should be large, airy and suitable. The question of the water too is all important, but the Cathkin Laundry, Putney, fulfils all these needs. It occupies what was once the house and grounds of Cromwell, Cardinal Wolsey's Secretary, the front of the house being still extant and in a good state of preservation. At the Cathkin Laundry there is a large water softening plant of the most up-to-date type, giving water at only three degrees of hardness. For the flannel washing, where so often the trying failures occur, there is an ample supply of pure distilled water, and as no contract or hotel work is done, the Cathkin Laundry lays itself out exclusively for the best class of family washing; there are special sunshine drying and bleaching chambers, and the glazing paste used on gentlemen's collars, shirts, etc., preserves the original linen face of the material. Finally, the laundry has voluntarily put itself under direct medical supervision, and will not undertake disinfecting under any circumstances, every arrangement having been made to give customers a feeling of confidence and security. A prettily illustrated price list giving all details is sent on application.

Thos. Wallis & Co.

Begin on **MONDAY** their

ANNUAL SPRING SALE

OF

Paris Mantles

Costumes, Silks, Blouses, Skirts, Robes, Dress Materials, Laces, Millinery, Ribbons, Trimmings, Underclothing, Bags, &c.

They have been bought in Paris at wonderfully low prices, and as we always make a point of giving customers the fullest advantage of our good fortune in this respect, this sale presents an opportunity of acquiring

GREAT BARGAINS

in Dainty and Fashionable Goods.

Holborn Circus, E.C.

P. H.

* * * *

Now that the labours of spring cleaning have been encountered and conquered the housewife has the pleasant and justifiable task of replenishing such goods and chattels as have served their day and may be relegated to humbler uses. It is quite delightful to know, for instance, that one is really only doing one's duty in purchasing fascinating new window furnishings. At Messrs. Bowen and Mallon, 185 and 187, Finchley Road, they are making a great speciality of the unfadeable material for casement windows of which mention was made two or three months ago. The shades of soft green and blue in which these materials are manufactured are very dainty and pleasing. These curtains hang softly and whilst looking just like silk boast more durable qualities, and above all the most brilliant sunshine cannot steal away their colour. In this connection, too, may be noted the unfadeable Madras muslin. This fabric is so charming when on its soft ground, dainty sprays of roses and foliage, poppies and leaves and so forth, are reproduced in their natural colours; it is welcome news to learn that one can have it without fear of its losing its bright hues at the first hint of washing or cleaning. Adjustable easy chairs are another speciality here; the wife who wants to make her lord and master appreciate to the full the quiet hour after dinner should certainly select for his birthday gift one or other of these alluring chairs, which, by different processes, can be lowered or raised to fit the precise form of the back. One of these, with spring stuffed seat and back, costs £2 18s. 6d., and is made in fumed oak, upholstered with artistic tapestry, and has a leg rest which can be lowered for a stretch, or tucked out of sight. The back can be adjusted without rising from the chair and in order to make the male sitter supremely comfortable, a glass holder and ash-tray are fixed to the chair. Other attractive "adjustables" can be bought from £1 14s. 6d. to £4 4s., whilst the ordinary upholstered easy chairs are models of comfort. For anyone about to furnish a dining-room or morning-room there are half-dozen small chairs and one armchair in carved oak upholstered in warm crimson pergamoid. The small chairs cost only 14s. 9d. each and the easy chair 39s. 6d., whilst a wide low-seated rush-bottomed gossip chair for 8s. 9d. can find a welcome place in any room. The last word is for a really "rivetting" settee, price 59s. 6d., fit for the week end cottage, the flat, or any house where space is an object. It is made of oak with a wide mattress and big cushions, and, in addition to being very roomy and restful as a settee, it converts in the simplest fashion into a very comfortable bed, and is more than a "shake-down" to a visitor thankful to be put up for the night.

* * * *

Fruit dishes are always popular in Jewish households when buttersweets have no place, and orange snow can be safely recommended. The ingredients required are ten sweet oranges, a grated cocoanut, six bananas, a cup of castor sugar and two glasses of pale sherry. Peel and flake the oranges, cutting the flakes into small sections and removing the seeds. Put a layer of the oranges in the bottom of a deep glass bowl and pour over a small portion of the sherry; add plenty of the sugar. Having pared and thrown the cocoanut in cold water first, grate a layer over the oranges; next put some of the bananas cut in small round slices all over the dishes, repeat a layer of oranges, wine, sugar and cocoanut till the dish is full, letting the top layer be the grated cocoanut sprinkled with sugar and garnished with rounds of banana and glacé cherries. The dish must not be prepared too long in advance, as the oranges get tough if they lie in the wine.

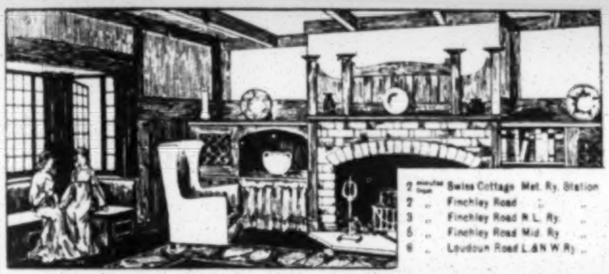
* * * *

Whilst the pleasures of sauntering through the shops on purchases bent never pall on some women, there are others to whom it is a real trial, and who infinitely prefer, like royal shoppers, to have everything sent to them so that they can make their choice quietly and at leisure, uninfluenced by the assistant's recommendations. To such as these, the big box of patterns of infinite variety, sent by Messrs. Egerton Burnett is absolutely delightful, and adamant, indeed, would be the disposition of a home shopper who could return the patterns without having chosen lengths of stuff, not alone for herself, but materials for both the boys and girls. Especially do these patterns appeal with success to women who live in the country and away from great towns, as they enable them successfully to rival in their selection those shoppers who dwell near the great emporiums. Materials may come and materials may go, but like Tennyson's brook, the Royal Serges go on for ever, and it is not yet too early to consider the coming needs of the children when they go off to the seaside, where nothing proves more durable and comfortable than a costume made of the 54-inch serge at 2s. 11½d. per yard, or the alluring "Schoolgirl Serge," 44 inches wide, at 3s. 9d. per yard, in a range of colours, so that there is no need to pin one's favour to the ever-faithful navy blue, unless this tried friend is preferred. The pinafore dress of serge, cut out square or round to display a blouse top of some thin washing material, is charming for girls of all sizes, and the coloured top relieves the serge of its severity. The "mignonette zephyr," 30 inches wide, 9¾d. per yard, in a shade of real china blue, in green, shrimp and other tints, especially commends itself for the purpose; so, too, does the plain delaine at 1s. 7½d. per yard, which is so easy to wash and get up at home, or a cashmere 45 inches wide, at 2s. 4d. per yard, a material well worthy of its return to popularity. It may be had in bright crimson and dark and light colours whilst for the older folks, who like a combination of durability and prettiness, I recommend the silk weft zephyr, at 1s. 4½d. per yard, 27 inches wide, in delicate colouring, or one of the fine plain or fancy alpacas, which have the merit of wearing very clean; nor must the new cotton shantungs 28 inches wide, and 1s. the yard, have their very obvious merits overlooked. Turning reluctantly from these fascinating summery fabrics, one must consider the many materials for the indispensable coat and skirt, in wide widths ranging in price from 5s. 6d. to 2s. 11d. and 2s. I advise the home shopper to give special attention to the Sterlingworth serge, so aptly named, which is 4s. 6d. a yard, and 54 inches wide; and must content myself with just the titles, "Hatfield," a reliable homespun; "Braemar"

By Royal Warrant.

CEREBOS SALT
GUARANTEED
Pure, Wholesome and Beneficial.
Manufactured amid green fields away from City smoke and dirt.
Never touched by hand during manufacture and packing.

BOWEN & MALLON
DECORATORS and FURNISHERS
SPECIALISTS in Colour Schemes for INTERIOR DECORATIONS


2 minutes from Swiss Cottage Met. Ry. Station
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3 .. Finchley Road N.L. Ry. ..
5 .. Finchley Road Mid. Ry ..
6 .. Loudoun Road L.&N.W.Ry. ..

CARPETS, CURTAINS &c. &c.
TO SUIT ALL HOUSES from THE COTTAGE to THE MANSION

Your Enquiries by 'PHONE OR LETTER will receive our PROMPT ATTENTION

185 & 187 FINCHLEY ROAD
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.
Telegrams: Smartness London.
Telephone: 1809 P.O. Hampstead.

SUGGESTIONS and ESTIMATES FREE on APPLICATION

Electrical, Scientific,
Painless, Skilful Treatments
FOR
Permanently Removing
Superfluous Hairs, Moles, etc.

THE LATEST HYGIENIC METHODS. CERTAIN CURE.

Mrs. Violet Rainford
OF
33, OLD BOND ST.,
has had many years successful experience in REMOVING HAIR.
Treats all Patients Herself.

No assistants kept. Special terms for series of sittings. Price List for preparations and advice free. 2480 GERRARD.

SWISS COTTAGE DAIRY, FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.
'Phone 1118 P.O. Hampstead.
Also ST. GEORGE'S DAIRY, 13, Pollen Street, Hanover Square, W.
Mr. J. Brandon begs to inform the JEWISH COMMUNITY that his Dairy Produce is derived from his Farms at Ascott and Norton Hall, which he has rented under the ROTHSCHILD FAMILY FOR MANY YEARS.
PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

GENUINE INDIVIDUAL TUITION
FOR
Civil Service, Professional & Commercial Exams.
GIVEN AT
CUSACK'S COLLEGE,
BROAD STREET PLACE, E.C.
First in Prizes, Medals & Percentage of Passes at 1908 Exams.
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

coating; "Edgbaston," with an effective shadow stripe, and of undoubted elegance; the "Norton," so extremely cheap at 2s. a yard; the "Glenfarne," of rough, stout texture; "Allandale," very finely and delicately striped; "Stirling"; the "Excelsior" suiting, just the thing for boys' clothes, and most durable for any one who wants a material that will stand very hard wear; the "Fritton," lightly and effectively striped. Brocaded lawn, Shantung silk, filet net, "Fairlight" satin in rich colourings, daintily striped floral "princess" muslin, zephyrs and drills galore all render it a particularly pleasant occupation to choose frock and blouse lengths from the innumerable patterns which Messrs. Egerton Burnett, of the Royal Serge Warehouse, Wellingborough, send out to their customers.

* * * *

The brilliant weather of the past few weeks has enabled many of us to shake off that very disagreeable companion, the influenza, which appears to have visited every household during the last month or so. Most trying of all however, is the terrible feeling of lassitude and depression which often clings for a long while even after a very mild attack of the "flu." A great factor in building up the constitution again is a generous yet suitable diet, and that highly nutritious and palatable beverage, "Ovaltine," can be specially recommended for the purpose, composed of cocoa (partially predigested), malt extract, fresh milk and eggs, as well as other ingredients. It stands to reason that it is practically a food in itself, and a busy doctor, very abstemious in his diet, told me that he had found one or two cups of "Ovaltine" daily had been invaluable to him when working at high pressure at the time when there is so much illness about. Those who have not yet tried "Ovaltine," and it is astonishing how conservative some folks are making sure that they will dislike anything which is new, are advised to send a penny stamp for a free sample, to Mr. A. J. Wander, Ph.D., 1 and 3, Leonard Street, City Road, London, and after a trial they are sure to keep "Ovaltine" in the store cupboard.

* * * *

Whilst on the subject of writing for samples, it may be worth while to repeat recently offered advice to write to Messrs. Savory and Moore, the King's chemists, 143, New Bond Street, and enclose 6d. for a special large trial tin of Savory and Moore's Food for Infants. With this tin is enclosed their useful little book on "The Baby," but, after all, it is the food which is *the* thing, and any mother in doubt as to how to rear her infant can with every confidence decide to bring up the little one on Savory and Moore's Best Food, which has an enviable and well-deserved reputation of many years' standing. So few mothers of to-day are able to enjoy the privilege of nursing their babies that it is a question of paramount importance as to what food shall be chosen, the obvious necessity being to select that which most closely corresponds with the mother's milk.

* * * *

The bright, sunshiny weather has the inevitable drawback of making one realise the necessities of house-painting, decorating and paper-hanging; through the dark days of winter one is occasionally blind to blistered and dirty paint, fading wall-papers and grimy ceilings, but a flood of brilliant sunshine sends the housewife forth to visit her landlord if this is his department, or if the house is her own property she knows full well that the more regularly she has it painted, etc., the better is its condition, and it is money well spent to be liberal on the upkeep of one's abode. Messrs. Troy and Co., 194 and 196, Finchley Road, who have a specially large Jewish *clientèle*, are having a very busy time fulfilling contracts for painting and decorating houses, inside and out, not alone in Hampstead, which as a suburb prides itself justifiably on the way its houses are kept, but all over London. Messrs. Troy furnish explicit estimates and carry out the work in very exact and satisfactory fashion, and it is quite safe to say that they have installed the electric light in about three-quarters of the Hampstead houses, having made a great speciality of their electric light department. Their showrooms are said to be the largest in North-West London, and vie with any electric stores, so that the large population round about the Finchley Road usually make their way to Troy's when they want new electric light fittings and lamps, not to speak of pausing in the well-stocked ironmongery and other up-to-date departments.

* * * *

Next to discussing the latest play the novel of the hour is always a safe topic to introduce when making conversation to a neighbour at a dinner party. How did our ancestors and ancestresses manage in the days when there were no circulating libraries, and books were costly things to be purchased one at a time and at long intervals? What a debt of gratitude one owes these libraries, and what joy the box of books from Mudie's, from time immemorial, has brought the dweller in the country and the jaded invalid. Ever seeking to make themselves more indispensable to their *clientèle* and imbued with the progressive spirit of the age, Messrs. Mudie have arranged a motor delivery service, which visits specified districts within a twenty mile radius of London every week to exchange books weekly at the residence of subscribers. Full details of the terms of subscription for any number of volumes can be obtained on application to Messrs. Mudie's, at 30-34, New Oxford Street, and such spots as Sevenoaks, Weybridge, Bexley, Cobham, Limpsfield, Elstree and St. Albans are now conveniently catered for by the weekly visit of Mudie's motor-van.

* * * *

You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

Thus sang the poet Moore; and it is strange how long the memory of a subtle scent will linger, whilst the odour of certain scents will always recall to memory some women of refined taste, who have affected a choice perfume. To be redolent of a strong perfume is for a woman to proclaim herself lacking in good taste, but a well-chosen scent imparts a feminine and pleasing note, and as so much depends on the choice of a perfume one should consider well what fragrance one adopts for one's own, and then, like the wine-drinker, beware of mixing, for only one odour should be employed throughout for the dentifrice, the toilet-water, the face-powder and the soap, and these should all convey the same perfume as is found in the dainty bottle on the toilet and the sachet introduced in the gowns. Messrs. J. Grossmith and Son, Newgate Street, London, have introduced with well-deserved success a new perfume, "Shem-el-Nessim," which possesses the clinging subtle odours of the fascinating Orient. The most attractive feature about Shem-el-Nissim which can be had all through in scent, soap, powder, etc., is that it is so distinctive and so refined that it inevitably wins high favour. A dainty little specimen case can be had from the inventors, Messrs. J. Grossmith and Son, on receipt of three stamps, and the sample includes a little tablet of the delicious soap which has won the especial favour of Miss Ellen Terry, and a wee bottle of the perfume to match. "Shem-el-Nessim" proclaims itself emphatically as the scent to be selected by the woman of fashion and exclusive taste.

* * * *

It is really a hard stroke of fate when superfluous hairs and unsightly blemishes rob a face of its charms, and though in the Far East a faintly pencilled moustache is considered a sign of feminine beauty, here no woman charms, however good her features, if she has any unsightly growth of hair. Fortunately, however, this defect can be removed with perfect success, and Mrs. Violet Rainford, whose dainty apartments are situated at 33, Old Bond Street, over Mitchell's Library is justly confident of her own powers in removing, painlessly by electrolysis, hairs, moles, etc. Mrs. Rainford treats all patients herself, her only assistant being her pretty young daughter, whose brilliant complexion is a very good advertisement for the treatment to be had at No. 33. Mrs. Rainford is most successful in her electrical treatment for neuralgia, rheumatism, stiff joints, and stiff necks, whilst Miss Rainford's department includes face massage, massage for thin people, and to do away with double chins, and a special treatment to cure promptly headaches, the bane of the modern woman. At Mrs. Rainford's there are all sorts of dainty toilet accessories, such as the aromatic bath crystals, so refreshing in the bath or basin, violet cream to put lightly on the nose before powdering it when necessary, and which prevents the powder from dropping off and thereby failing in its purpose, "Iola" oil to make the skin soft and white, the unique Australian "Wattle" powder, which can be applied dry or wet and does not come off if the face is wetted, and many other ingenious preparations which, as they may safely said to be the secrets of my lady's toilet, ought not to be revealed one by one, but they are more than useful in enabling a woman to make the very best of her personal appearance by improving the good points and hiding and eliminating the blemishes.

* * * *

A woman's postscript contains notoriously the most important news, and the last word here is practically a P.S. to call attention to the annual spring sale which Messrs. Thomas Wallis and Co., of Holborn, will inaugurate on Monday. A visit to Paris has brought forth some exceptionally cheap and attractive bargains, and, following its usual practice, the firm proposes to let its customers have the benefit of their cheap purchases in Paris mantles, smart costumes, blouses, robes, millinery and the season's novelties. Here, too, will be found dress materials, alluring silks, ribbons, trimmings of every description, underclothing in infinite variety, and bags of all sorts at exceptionally attractive prices, so that a visit to the great emporium in Holborn Circus (where, by the way, the furnishing fabrics are not the least tempting of the merchandise displayed) will be productive of very gratifying results. Wallis's windows have just been reconstructed and are now among the finest in London.

EVE.

WEST HAM ASSOCIATE SYNAGOGUE.—A service in memory of the late Mr. Emanuel H. Cohen, Treasurer, was held in the temporary synagogue, Earlham Grove, last Sunday. The large attendance testified to the deep esteem in which he was held. After the reading of appropriate Psalms, the Rev. L. Mendelsohn, B.A., delivered a sermon, in the course of which he said: "Our beloved brother was recalled in the midst of a life of activity, striving beyond his strength to labour for the glory of God. He knew he could not reach the promised land, but he did not murmur nor relax his energies. It is well to pay homage to such men and to treasure their memory. He heard the cry of the children, and he rallied the lukewarm and indifferent, and helped to found a school and synagogue, which will be his truest monument at West Ham

HOME FOR JEWISH INCURABLES.—The concluding concert of the winter season was provided by the Entertainment Committee last Sunday, when the following gave their services: The Misses G. Courtenay-Cooke, Fenn, F. Klene, Lightrock, Frances Lyons and Iris Morton; Messrs. Cecil Friedlander, W. Kingsley, J. London, A. Nye, H. P. Simon and Philip N. Vallentine. A comic sketch was given by Masters Sidney and Edgar Guggenheim, and the performance terminated with a ventriloquial entertainment by five children. Mrs. Max. E. Guggenheim and Miss D. Levy were the accompanists. Mr. Martin Benscher presided and proposed a vote af thanks to the artists. The thanks of the patients were tendered to the Entertainment Committee, and to Mr. Sidney M. Cohen, its Hon. Secretary, for their kindness in organising the concerts that have been given during the winter. Mr. Cohen acknowledged the vote, and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Benscher for presiding. Cakes, etc., for the patients, and refreshments for the artists, were given by the Entertainment Committee.

WEST LONDON LOYAL PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—A general meeting was held at the Talmud Torah, Green's Court, last Saturday. The elections resulted as follows: President, Mr. J. Victor; Vice-Preident, Mr. J. M. Kleinfeld; Treasurer, Mr. H. Goldwater; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Lieberman, Junr., 40, Broad Street, W.; and a Committee of twelve. Mr. P. Blacke was successful in the ballot for a Life-Governorship in the Hospital for Women, Soho Square.

JEWISH LADS' BRIGADE.—The Hackney Company Non-Commissioned Officers' Social Union gave a tea and concert under the direction of Colour-Sergeant J. L. Moss and Corporal M. S. Liverman, to the lads of the Hackney Company last Saturday, at the North East London Jewish Institute. Captain B. J. Friend presided. The following gave their services. The Misses E. Solomons, H. Hirschman, M. Leigh, F. Freeman. Messrs. P. Manley, C. Jackson, H. Ortner, Nib and Lane, C. Abrahams, H. Romain, E. Greenfield M. G. Liverman and M. Abrahams.

THE Hackney Jewish Lads' Club will hold a concert in aid of its funds at the Hackney Town Hall, Mare Street, on Saturday, May 8th.

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LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Patron: His Grace The DUKE OF LEEDS.
GT. MARLBOROUGH STREET, W. LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, 1909 (London Centre.
The next Examination in Pianoforte Playing, Violin, Singing, Theory, and all branches of music, will be held at the College in JULY, when Certificates will be granted to successful candidates. The last day of entry is June 15th. The Higher Examination for the Diplomas of Associate—A.L.C.M., Licentiate—L.L.C.M., and the Teachers' Diploma—L.C.M., are held in July and December.
Syllabus for 1909, Forms of Entry, etc., from T. WEEKES HOLMES, Secretar

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Oxford St., W.

The "Bodiskirt," Bodice and Skirt of Swiss Embroidery, Ribbons and Tucks.
27/6.

SPORTS and PASTIMES

CRICKET PITCHES.—There has been much activity in the various departments of the Jewish Athletic Association in preparing for the summer programme. All entries for cricket have been received in both club and school sections, and the fixture cards will shortly be issued. In the former nearly all affiliated clubs have entered for cricket, the few exceptions being no doubt due to the difficulty of securing grounds. So far there have been applications for seventeen cricket pitches at Bailey's Lane, as against fourteen last year. This proves the foresight of the General Committee in arranging extra pitches for the ensuing season. Apparently more pitches are required than are included in the Association's Agreement, but by securing the option of a few other pitches the emergency can be met without allocating to any club less pitches than the number asked. At the time of writing the following are the number of pitches applied for by each club at Bailey's Lane: Berner Street Old Boys, 1; Brady Street, 2; Jews' Free School Old Boys, 2; Hackney Club, 1; Hutchison House Club, 3; North London Junior Literary and Social Club, 1; Stepney, 2; Victoria, 2; West Central Lads, 2; Jewish Working Men's Club, 1.

The Old Boys' Club is taking a ground at Walthamstow, and the Notting Hill Jewish Lads' Club, newly affiliated to the Association, is hiring two grounds at Acton. The West Central Men's Club will probably also go to Acton.

SCHOOLS' CRICKET.—Seventeen schools have entered that section of the Cricket League. Play will commence next Friday afternoon. The schools have been again divided into three divisions. There is no trophy for the Third Division; the issue there is the question of promotion to the Second Division, where the honour of securing a trophy may be achieved. The following is a list of schools in the three divisions:—

1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.
Christian Street.	Berner Street.	Baker Street.
Commercial Street.	Deal Street.	Blakesley Street.
Gravel Lane.	Old Castle Street.	Buxton Street.
Jews' Free.	Settles Street.	Myrdle Street.
Lower Chapman Street.	Smith Street.	Rutland Street.
Old Montague Street	Stepney Jewish.	

Jews' Free School headed the First Division last season, and Settles Street the Second Division. There was no Third Division.

ANNUAL SPORTS.—The annual sports meeting of the Jewish Athletic Association Club Section is to be held on Sunday, June 27th, at the Stamford Bridge ground, which has been taken for the event. The arrangements have been left to Mr. Frank Morley and Mr. Ernest Lesser. The schools' sports day has not yet been fixed, but Wednesday, June 23rd or 30th, is likely to furnish the date. This fixture will take place at the West Ham Memorial Ground. Previous to last year the club and school sports were held on the same day, at the Elms, Walthamstow, but extension of the sections rendered a continuance of this plan no longer possible.

A JEWISH ÆROPLANE!—Jews are alleged to conquer most worlds, and it seems they are not to allow the mastery of the air to go undisputed, At Mr. Arthur Franklin's estate at Chartridge, in Buckinghamshire, an æroplane is being constructed from designs of Mr. Hugh Franklin, Mr. A. E. Löwy, Mr. C. M. Spielmann and Mr. W. H. Holt, who are fellow students at Cambridge. The contrivance presents several original features. The exigencies of term will prevent the designers from completing the machine at present, but they have every hope of seeing their ingenious structure aloft before very long.

INTERNATIONAL BOXING MATCH.—Harry (also known as Young) Josephs, of Aldgate, greatly raised his reputation on Monday evening by the defeat of Young Otto, of New York, a victory which was effected with comparative and unexpected ease. The contest was regarded as an international one. It was arranged for twenty two-minute rounds, for £100 a side and a purse of £400, offered by Mr. J. Woolf, proprietor of Wonderland, where the issue was decided. Weight was fixed at 10st. 2lbs. The large amount of interest taken in the affair was shown by the big crowd assembled outside the hall at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to see the principals arrive for the purpose of being scaled, whilst the plane of the inside audience of the evening could be estimated from a glance at the motor cars, broughams and similar conveyances, which extended for a long line at the entrance to the building. Both men have been in the country at continuous training. Otto, whose unprofessional name is Arthur Susskind, came to England about three months ago, with a strong reputation. He had earned the title of "the knock-out kid," owing to the summary manner he disposed of his opponents. Although little more than twenty-one, he participated in nearly 300 battles in America, and only three times met with a reverse.

RECORDS OF THE MEN.—Otto's victims numbered the best boxers at his weight. His prowess was described as having "cleared out America," and therefore he came to this country to find new worlds of conquest. On arrival he challenged all England at the light-weight limit. There was no response. It seemed as though the power of the visitor would keep likely competitors at a distance. Eventually, nobody else coming forward, Josephs offered himself, and an agreement was settled, signed and sealed. Josephs was said to have entered upon "the hardest proposition he had ever encountered in the ring." His own record stood high. He had taken part in bouts innumerable. His career commenced by winning a 6st. 6lb. novices' competition at Wonderland. Since then, with increased poundage, he has prevailed against Freddie Welsh in a determined set-to at the National Sporting Club: at the same place he lowered the colours of the light-weight Navy and Army champion, Corpl. Baker, a hard-hitting boxer, and twice he defeated the light-weight champion, J. Goldswain.

THE CONTEST.—At Monday night's fixture the previous formidable performances of Otto were given little chance of being repeated. He was met at every point, and his hits either circled the air or reached a destination different to what he intended. Josephs, notwithstanding his meeting with Corpl. Baker, had been regarded as more a scientific than a hard boxer who would maintain his stand for a lengthy distance, and the chance was expected of Otto terminating the contest at any moment in his own fashion. Nothing of the kind. At least three times Josephs showed that he was to be respected whilst at business, and on one occasion he sent the "knock-out" one for a journey which looked like taking him among the audience. So easy did his task become that he gave several openings to the opponent, who, however, was not clever enough to utilise them, and Josephs ended a victor easily. Proof of the fine condition of the men, and also of the absence of "brutality," which some people, who do not know, associate with boxing, was seen by the fact that, in spite of the twenty vigorous rounds, both contestants ended fresh and alert.

AN "AMUSING SET-TO."—The Jewish element was in extraordinary force at Wonderland, on Saturday evening when what is described as an "amusing set-to" found a place on the programme. "Bombadier" Chemkey is a kosher butcher of Whitechapel, and his opponent Dave Brown is a ghetto barber of repute, so that there was nothing unusual in the preponderatingly Jewish character of the audience. Chemkey had been in training for some time past, and the observant might have seen, on fine evenings, a jersey-clad, bearded individual sprinting along the Mile End Road for all he was worth. Chemkey's training was superintended by an ardent band of Jewish sport-lovers who fed him on the most unthinkable decoctions, which he was only persuaded to swallow upon consideration of the golden reward looming in the distance. Brown, however, was the "dark horse" and easily knocked out his opponent in the second round. Chemkey has gone back to his cleaver and his brisket bones, two golden sovereigns in his pocket and a heap of experience saved up for the future. The knight of the razor is inches taller with pride, the hope too of his sporting clientèle.

CHESS.—The masters who took part in the St. Petersburg contest have scattered all over Europe. Dr. Lasker first went to the Baltic provinces, where he gave a number of displays, and since then he has been in Berlin. It is conjectured that he has given up the idea of a visit to South Africa. Chess circles have been discussing the fact that Dr. Lasker declined to play off a determining game with Rubinstein at the close of the St. Petersburg tournament, but, instead, claimed the right of dividing with him the first and second prizes. Lasker was, no doubt, exhausted at the end of the contest, and neither he nor Rubinstein was in a fit condition to play so important a game. Lasker is not lacking in courage, and no doubt would be quite prepared to meet Rubinstein at any time. Spielmann, of Munich, and Erich Cohn journeyed home *viâ* Helsingfors, Stockholm and Copenhagen. In Stockholm, advantage was taken of their presence to arrange a small tournament. Spielmann took the first place and Cohn the third. At this tournament a new experiment was made in regard to the award of points. It has often been felt that the award of one point for a win and half a point for a draw is by no means an accurate indication of the merits of the play. At the Stockholm contest two experts acted as judges, and awarded marks for the play, special prizes being awarded under this system. Spielmann only succeeded in getting second place under the more stringent test. The death has occurred in Philadelphia of Jacob Elson, a native of Würzburg, who was formerly a very distinguished player.

HUTCHISON HOUSE GYMNASTICS.—A gymnastic competition took place, on Sunday, between the members of Hutchison House Club for Working Lads. Mr. Julian Marks acted as judge. The highest number of marks possible was 40, and the following were the results:—

First squad: 1, S. Simons, 36½ marks; 2, J. Crosse, 34½; 3, D. Diamond, 29. J. Sulcovitz missed tying for third place by half a mark. Second squad: 1, L. Symons, 33; H. Solomon, 24; 3, A. Crosse, 22½. Third squad (beginners): Highest possible, 30 marks: 1, A. Hollender, 25; J. Judelson, 19½; 3, A. Beth and D. Reinfleisch, 13 each.

LEEDS JEWISH CRICKET CLUB.—The annual meeting was held on Wednesday week, at the Jewish Institute. The club has been fortunate in again securing grounds on the Roundhay Park Estate, tenanted from the City Corporation. The following were elected: Mr. Joe Benedict, Captain;

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"Gold Medal" Racquets, 30/- each.
"Championship" Balls - 12/- doz.

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"Gold Medal" Clubs 7/6 & 10/- each.
"Black and White" Balls - 24/- doz.

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3, South Charlotte St., Edinburgh.

Mr. Julius Cohen, Vice-Captain; Messrs. A. Baim and J. Morris, Hon. Secretaries.

SCHOOLS FOOTBALL RESULTS.—Following are the results of the School Section Football Competition for the season just finished:—

Position.	School.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For. Agst.	Points.
	1st Division. Winners of Cup, Old Montague Street.						
1.	Old Montague Street	10	10	—	—	29—3	20
2.	Jews' Free	10	6	3	1	19—6	13
3.	Berner Street	10	3	3	4	9—11	10
4.	Commercial Street	10	2	4	4	5—13	8
5.	Gravel Lane	10	1	6	3	4—17	5
6.	Lower Chapman Street	10	1	7	2	3—19	4
	2nd Division. Winners of Cup, Dempsey Street.						
1.	Dempsey Street	10	6	—	4	24—4	16
2.	Stepney Jewish	10	4	—	6	18—10	14
3.	Christian Street	8	3	2	3	10—12	9
	Deal Street	10	4	5	1	19—21	9
5.	Cable Street (H. G.)	9	1	4	4	10—16	6
6.	Old Castle Street	9	—	6	3	4—22	3
	3rd Division.						
1.	Smith Street	8	8	—	—	38—3	16
2.	Myrdle Street	8	4	4	—	20—14	8
3.	Rutland Street	7	3	3	1	14—11	7
4.	Blakesley Street	7	2	4	1	9—9	5
5.	Buxton Street	6	—	6	—	0—46	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. Shear, Judæan Athletic Club, beat A. Freeman, St. George's, in a six-round boxing contest at Wonderland on Saturday evening. A similar result went to J. Levy, Bethnal Green, *v.* H. Taylor, Shoreditch. Durash, Bow, drew with Ruffell, Mile End.

Communications for this column should be addressed to the Editor, "Jewish Chronicle," 2, Finsbury Square, E.C., with the word "Sports" written in the left-hand corner of the envelope.

Suggested Camp for Public Schools' Jewish Pupils.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I notice in last week's JEWISH CHRONICLE particulars of Cadet Corps who are having their usual camps during the summer. I should be glad to know whether it would not be possible to arrange both a camp and a walking tour for Jewish boys attending the great English Public Schools.

If such a method were adopted I feel convinced that many parents, like myself, would be pleased for their children to participate; they cannot, as things at present stand, take advantage of the Jewish Lads' Brigade Camp.

Yours obediently,

S. GOLDREICH.

Kingsway House, Kingsway.

Wanted, 20,000 New Laid Eggs for London Hospitals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—No appeal to the charitable is ever made through your widely circulated journal that fails of a generous response, and I venture to hope that the object of this letter will commend itself to that section of your readers who keep fowls, either on a small or an extensive scale.

In conjunction and by arrangement with the Saturday Hospital Fund, I have arranged to receive at these offices during the third week in May next, as many new laid eggs as your readers care to send me, with the object of immediately distributing them amongst the various Metropolitan Hospitals. In May the egg-producing season will be at its full height and it should, therefore, be no strain upon every one of your readers who keeps hens, to make a point of sending to me, between the dates of May 17th and 22nd, at least one dozen new laid eggs, carefully packed and carriage paid.

The consumption of eggs in our hospitals, more especially those Institutions devoted to wasting diseases, is considerable and involves the already overtaxed authorities in great expense, and if all the poultry keepers in the United Kingdom combine for only one week in the year to lessen their working expenses under this head, the gain to these centres of suffering will be material.

As the packages will be sent direct to the hospitals without being opened, it is earnestly requested that all covering letters should be sent separately. No eggs should be sent before May 17th or after May 22nd next.

I am anxious to secure at least 20,000 new laid eggs under this scheme and I earnestly solicit your cooperation in making the idea known as widely as possible. Every gift of eggs will be individually acknowledged by—

Yours obediently,

THE EDITOR of *The Poultry World.*

154, Fleet Street.

HYTHE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY—The following passed the examination held on April 8th. Captain A. Ginsberg, 3rd Batt., Manchester Regiment, Special Reserve; Second Lieutenant J. Woolf, City of London Yeomanry, Territorial Force.

IN the *Daily Mail* list of donations received in response to Lord Rosebery's appeal on behalf of cabmen suffering from the introduction of motor vehicles the following appear: Mr. Alfred de Rothschild £200, Mr. Edgar Cohen, £100, Sir Edgar Speyer, £100, Messrs. Barnato Bros., £52 10s.,

"THE Princess and the Mountebank" is the title of an intensely dramatic serial by Mr. J. Langley Levy, now appearing in the *Daily Express*. This is the third *Express* story from Mr. Levy's pen. The current issue of the *Royal Magazine* also contains the first of a series of short stories by Mr. Levy.

A MOTHER'S HAPPY THOUGHT.

A lady writing from Ireland says: I went to see my sister's baby, who was very ill indeed. She had been up for nights with him without undressing; he was crying all the time as with some internal pain. The doctor told her he could do nothing except put him in a warm bath, which gave him a little ease for the time being.

"I thought of Steedman's Soothing Powders which I used for my own children, and next day I sent some to my sister, when she gave the child half a powder according to directions. For the first time for a fortnight she and the baby, and, in fact, all the household, had a good night's sleep, and the little fellow has continued to improve ever since."

These powders do not contain poison, nor are they a narcotic; but they act gently on the bowels, thus relieving feverish heat and preventing fits, convulsions, etc.

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MUSIC and DRAMA

Miss Effie Kalisz.

EFFIE KALISZ'S RECITAL.—The unanimous opinion of the critics that in Effie Kalisz there is the making of a musical genius of the first order was amply confirmed at her first public recital at Steinway Hall on Friday afternoon, when a large audience assembled to acclaim the advent of a new star in the musical constellation. The programme which the ten-year-old child essayed was most ambitious, even if regard be had to its length alone; its technical difficulties were enough to try the powers of a matured performer, and as a feat of memory it was prodigious. The Beethoven Sonata with which the programme opened revealed the child's resources to the full, and in the Adagio movement especially she revealed a surprising depth of musical feeling. Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso, with which she had scored a triumph at her previous private audition, was on this occasion not quite so successful, although its difficulties were surmounted with consummate ease and an original rendering of some of its most delightful passages was given. But this semi-disappointment was fully atoned for by the great Liszt Polonaise in E Major, in which a beautiful rhythm and accentuation were maintained, and the bold octave passages were treated with quite an uncanny authority and dramatic power. Other lighter items, such as some of Schumann's "Kinderscenen," showed that the youthful artist possesses a fay-like *esprit* as well as a broad grasp of musical essentials. She received a number of floral tributes, including one from the other pupils of Miss Gertrude Azulay, who is warmly to be congratulated on the continued success of her little protegée.

The programme of Mr. Maurice Myers's Recital of Child Poetry at the Steinway Hall, on May 20th, in aid of the Home for Aged Jews, will include poems by Swinburne, Hood, Field, Macdonald, Stevenson and others. Miss Briana Prager will play four of Schumann's Childhood Studies, two preludes, a study and a waltz by Chopin. Mr. Ivor Warren will sing, among other selections, Liza Lehmann's version of Caroll's "Mock-turtle Soup," from "Alice in Wonderland." Further particulars of the recital will be found in our advertisement columns.

Max Reger, the eminent composer, will make his first appearance in London next month, and will take part in two Concerts at Bechstein Hall, on May 10th and 14th, when the programmes will consist entirely of his own works. Mrs. Henry J. Wood will sing a number of his songs, and Mr. Richard Bühlig will be associated with Max Reger in a work for two pianos. The Ackroyd String Quartet will also make their first appearance at these concerts.

Mr. Isador Epstein, the well-known pianist, who recently had the honour of playing before Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, gives a pupils' recital at the Hampstead Conservatoire to-morrow evening, when he will be assisted by Mr. Ivor Warren (tenor), Miss S. Loredo (soprano), and Mrs. Isador Epstein (elocutionist). The programme bears testimony to the efficacy of his methods of teaching. It is interesting to note that two of his pupils have come to him from Continental Conservatoires for finishing lessons. The following are a few of the items of the pupils' programme: Concerto in G Minor (Mendelssohn), Sonata in G Major (Beethoven), Sonata in E Flat (Beethoven), Polonaise in A (Chopin), Scherzo in C Sharp Minor (Chopin), and the 15th Rhapsody of Liszt.

The Norwich Festival Chorus made their first appearance in London last Saturday, when they took part in a performance of Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" at the Queen's Hall. The freshness of their tone and their knowledge and grasp of the music were revelations to Londoners, and their singing of the hymn "Praise to the Holiest" in Part II. was one of the most perfect pieces of choral singing that we have heard. The demons' chorus—a most difficult piece of music to sing properly, to prevent its degenerating into the ridiculous—was also well rendered. The soloists were Mr. Gervase Elwes, Mme. Edna Thornton and Mr. Herbert J. Brown. Mr. Henry J. Wood had the orchestra well in hand, and his reading of the work—in a slightly quicker time than Sir Edward Elgar's—was magnificent in his expression. Mr. Haydon Hare (the chorus master) received a well-deserved "call."

A three weeks' season of Italian Grand Opera was inaugurated at the Coronet Theatre on Monday evening, with a performance of Bellini's opera, "I Puritani," by Cavaliere Francesco Castellano's Italian Opera Company. The performance was very fine throughout, the chorus itself being worth the journey to Notting Hill to hear. One of the chief features of the evening was the performance of Signorina Aïda Gonzaga—a lady of Spanish birth and Italian training—who was positively a revelation. Her voice had an extensive range and her ease in the upper register was remarkable. She thrilled the house, and there was a scene of almost frenzied enthusiasm after her singing in the second act. Another great impression was made by Signor Elvino Ventura, whose magnificent tenor voice captured the audience from the start. His duet with Elvira (Signorina Gonzaga), was one of the most perfectly sung pieces of music that London has heard for years. Signor Massia (Colonel George), and Mièli (Sir Richard), also sang well. The orchestra was well led by Signor J. M. Wehils. On Tuesday evening "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" were played to a crowded and enthusiastic house. The chief feature of the evening was the magnificent singing of Signor Ventura as Canio in the latter opera. The audience was not satisfied until he had taken four "calls."

Mr. Charles Hawtrey has no reason to regret his re-entry into management at the New Royalty Theatre, Dean Street, as Mr. Somerset Maugham's amusing farce, "The Noble Spaniard," is not likely to require a successor for a long time.

An interesting lecture entitled "An Hour with Chopin," was given at the Polytechnic last week by Mr. Strangeways Churton Collins. Illustrations were given on the pianoforte by Miss Zénie Weisberg.

Miss Sylvia Morris has been playing for the last two weeks with great success in "Charley's Aunt," and also in Mr. Brandon Thomas' one act play, "The Colour-Sergeant," at Hammersmith and Holloway. She is now at Plymouth on tour again in the same first-class company.

The Duke of Argyll has consented to open the International Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush next month. The grounds which last year extended over 140 acres, have been increased to 150 acres, and many buildings have been added, and new roads been made. Musical performances will again be a feature.

On Friday last, at the New Symphony Orchestra's concert, at which Mr. Landon Ronald conducted, the programme included his melodious "Birthday Overture," which was enthusiastically received, and Tchaikowsky's "Symphony No. 4 in F Minor," played by desire. A fugue by Schumann orchestrated by Mr. Filson Young was performed for the first time. The Queen's Hall was well filled. Mr. Arthur Russell may be congratulated for his management of these concerts.

Mr. David James, with a good company, played Eccles in "Caste" at the Palace Pier Theatre, Brighton, last week, and met with a hearty reception.

M. Sascha Colbertson, a young Roumanian violinist, will make his first appearance in London next Monday afternoon at Queen's Hall. He will have the assistance of the Queen's Hall Orchestra.

Schnitzler's play "Der Ruf des Lebens" has been remodelled as a result of the experience gained with it in Berlin. The drama was produced at Prague in its new form on Friday. Schnitzler, who was present, was enthusiastically received.

A new opera entitled "Mietje" by the Dutch composer, Benoit Hollander, will be performed for the first time at the Hampstead Conservatoire on Tuesday, May 11th, under the auspices of the London Academy of Music.. The opera will be produced under the direction of Mr. Henry Beauchamp and staged by Mr. Charles Fry.

The Hampstead Opera Comique will give a performance of Offenbach's "Madame Favart," next Thursday evening at the King's Hall Theatre, King Street, Covent Garden. The proceeds will be devoted to charity.

Miss Johanna Heymann's playing last Saturday at Bechstein Hall met with great success. Her delightful touch and attractive technique were fully appreciated. At the end of the programme she had to give an encore.

Maskelyne and Devant will add three novelties to their programme at St. George's Hall next Monday. They are Dr. Wilmar's "Thought Pictures" which, at the desire of the audience, appear magically on an isolated canvas; Mr. Devant's "Dyno," an imprisoned hand which plays dominoes with members of the audience; and Mr. Quinn, who will show how gamblers are cheated

"A Persian Princess," a new musical play, was produced at the Queen's Theatre, last Tuesday. Miss Ruth Vincent, in the title rôle, sang the tuneful numbers of Sidney Jones, in her usual exquisite manner, and Mr. George Graves, as an abdicating monarch, invented an abundance of new gags. The acting, singing and dancing of Miss Carrie Moore, deserve special mention as her performance was far in advance of anything she has given since she came to us from Australia. For the novelty-seekers the appearance of a real live camel on the stage should be an attraction.

Undoubtedly the outstanding features of the special concert, given last Tuesday afternoon, at the Queen's Hall, in aid of the orchestra endowment fund, were the reappearance of such favourites as Lady Speyer and Miss Muriel Foster (Mrs. Ludovic Goetz). That the public were delighted to see and hear once again two such charming artists was evinced by the warmth of their welcome and wealth of their floral tributes. Lady Speyer played a violin concerto of Mendelssohn, and a Rondo Capriccioso of Saint-Säens, in her wonted finished style. Miss Muriel Foster sang an aria by Christian Ritter, and four songs from Elgar's sea-pictures. In the second contribution, perhaps, the vocalist was heard to better advantage, as, combining a rare dramatic instinct with her rich contralto voice, she did full justice to the composer's beautiful themes. The orchestra was naturally in best form and, under the bâton of Mr. Henry Wood, gave spirited performances, amongst other items, of the Peer Gynt Suite (No. 1) and "1812."

Yesterday week, a matinée in aid of the funds of the West Ham and East London Hospitals, was held at the Borough Theatre, Stratford. A new one-act play, by Claude Trevelyan, entitled "The Passing of Paul Dombey," was produced, and met with an enthusiastic reception. Miss Hope Trevelyan, a pupil of the author, scored a great success by a pathetic rendering of a very effective death scene. Miss Agnes, another pupil, sang and acted pleasantly as Florence Dombey.

"Mrs. Pondebury's Past" will be the attraction at the Alexandra Theatre, Stoke Newington, for six nights beginning on Monday.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

The following further nominations (completing the lists of the sixteen constituent synagogues) have reached us:—

[An asterisk (*) is placed against the names of those who now hold office.]

New.

WARDENS (2).—Messrs. *Joshua Cohn and *Mark Moses.

REPRESENTATIVES AT COUNCIL (4).—Messrs. *Hermann Landau, *Joseph Maizels, *Joseph Meller, *C. Van Biema and *A. M. Wartski.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT (10).—Dr. L. Turiansky, Messrs. *Benjamin Aarons, *Morris Cohen, *Emanuel Harris, *Hermann Landau, *Joseph Maizels, *Joseph Meller, *Lemuel Myers, *Mark Rosenberg, *C. Van Biema and *A. M. Wartski.

Borough.

WARDENS (2).—Messrs. *A. Isaacs and M. Silverston.

REPRESENTATIVES AT COUNCIL (3).—Messrs. D. Barnard, *J. Bernberg, *H. Bernhardt Cohen and Maurice Davis.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT (10).—Messrs. *D. Barnard, *M. Benjamin, *J. Bernberg, *P. Bryman, *H. Bernhardt Cohen, *Maurice Davis, *A. Harrison, *I. Kalis, A. A. Logette, *H. Rozansky and *E. Teller.

DALSTON SYNAGOGUE HEBREW CLASSES.—The Chief Rabbi has consented to preside, and Mrs. Adler to present the awards, at the annual distribution of prizes on Sunday, June 20th, at 3·30 p.m.

WEST CENTRAL JEWISH MEN'S CLUB.—The final meeting of the Debating Section was held last Tuesday, when Mr. B. A. Fersht gave a reading. The Rev. M. Adler presided. At the conclusion of the reading, an excellent repast was given the members by Mr. J. M. Ansell, the retiring Chairman. Mr. Ansell spoke of the pleasure he derived from his connection with the club, and expressed the hope to continue his interest in it. The Rev. M. Adler proposed, and Mr. B. A. Fersht seconded, the votes of thanks to Mr. Ansell and to Mr. and Mrs. Freedman for their kind assistance.

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Next Week:
"THE IDOL OF PARIS."
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Saturday, May 1st, at 8.30 p.m.
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PUPILS' RECITAL.
Assisted by Mr. IVOR WARREN, Tenor.
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Tickets, 5/-; 3/-; 2/-; and 1/-.

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Mme Feinman
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Mr. & Mrs Feinman
in "THE COUNTRY GIRL."
TUESDAY Evening, May 4th, at 8,
"A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE."
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On SATURDAY, MAY 15th. At 8·30 for 8·45 p.m.
Tickets (including light refreshments): 2/6, may be obtained from the President, the members of the Committee, or the Hon. Secretaries D. BARNARD, and S. H. DUPARC, 9, Grove Road, Willesden Green.

BRONDESBURY JEWISH SOCIAL AND CHORAL SOCIETY.—The members of the society held a social evening last Sunday in the hall of the Brondesbury Synagogue. Mrs. J. Sions, the Misses H. Duparc, Elsie Hudson, C. J. Hudson, H. Jacobs, S. Marise, V. Milch and G. Roehmann, and Messrs. I. M. Duparc and S. H. Duparc contributed to the programme.

THE current number of *Cassell's Magazine* contains an appreciation of the work of Mr. I. Cohen, the young Australian artist, now in London, whose paintings have frequently been noticed in these columns. Mr. Cohen is described as "a young man of great talent and promise, of whom much may be heard later." A reproduction of Mr. Cohen's large portrait group of the daughters of Mr. Lesser Jacobs accompanies the letterpress.

In the current number of the *Individualist*, Mr. J. H. Levy has an article on "Jews and Gentiles on Vivisection," *apropos* to a recent debate on the subject, at the Stoke Newington Jewish Literary Society.

MR. J. M. MYERS (London Manager to Messrs. J. Robertson and Son, Ltd.) was entrusted with the principal toast at the dinner of the North Camberwell (and District) Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society on Wednesday. The other Jewish speakers were Mr. Sidney Hoffnung-Goldsmid (prospective Conservative candidate for North Camberwell) and Mr. Nathaniel Foley (Chairman of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum).

ZIONISM.

B'NEI ZION ASSOCIATION.

Speaking at a meeting of the Association, at the King's Hall, Commercial Road, on Saturday evening last, Mr. Walter Nathan occupying the Chair, Mr. L. J. Greenberg made a strong plea for unity of effort, not alone among Zionists, but between all organisations concerned with the betterment of the Jewish position. He said that inability on the part of Jews to join those with whom, upon certain matters, they did not see eye to eye for the purpose of common work was a grave misfortune for their people. As Zionists, their efforts should and must, so far as their organisation was concerned, be confined to Palestine. That was his view now as it had always been, as it was indeed throughout the whole question of the offer of territory in British East Africa which was made by the British Government. The East Africa proposal was represented, or rather misrepresented, as a Territorial Scheme, which it was not in the slighest, although there were still some who ought to know better and others whose stupidity prevented them from knowing better who persisted in saying that the East Africa proposal was Territorialism. But when men were bent on making mischief there was no end to their potentialities in that direction. Someone, he forgot who, had said the other day that he (Mr. Greenberg) had been disloyal to the Zionist movement because he had opposed the alteration of the statutes of the Bank. That was untrue. As a matter of fact, he was opposed to the alterations—he did not oppose them when once they were determined upon. But why?—and here came the seriousness of the statement—for two reasons. First, because he always regarded it as a bad thing to fiddle about with constitutions, and the Bank statutes were the constitution of the Jewish Colonial Trust. A more weighty reason, however, was because the alterations proposed did not limit the work of the Zionist movement to Palestine. To have endeavoured to obtain such an alteration was at least reasonable, but to make an alteration which merely lessened the possible area of Zionist activity to one so large as to be quite as non-Zionist, strictly speaking, as if the area remained undefined, was to his mind absurd. The principle he had always adopted and which he commended earnestly to them all was to accept the decisions of their representative bodies, whether in their local societies, in their federations, or in congress. In that lay the best hope of Zionism, for it was the only means whereby their movement could be efficiently organised. Some people thought that the determination to confine Zionist work to Palestine necessarily narrowed the original conception of the movement. Whether it was to be narrowed down depended upon whether they would prove themselves able to look upon such work in its rightful perspective and recollect that for the accomplishment of Zionist aims a great deal more than the special work of Zionism in Palestine was demanded of the Jewish people. In all such work Zionists, while not slackening in their own efforts, should take part, so long as it was not inconsistent with or opposed to their principles. Thus Zionism could remain the potent influence it ought to be in Jewry—that its leaven should leaven the lump. Nor should they be ready to condemn and hold aloof from anything proposed, merely because it did not originate with themselves or was not to be carried on under the immediate auspices of the Zionist movement. These observations he would direct equally to all the other organisations. When Zionists endeavoured to form a general Jewish Organisation so as to combine the efforts for common work of all the separate bodies what did they find? The Ito, though it subsequently sent representatives, at first would have nothing to do with it unless there was a prior understanding that the organisation should bind itself to undertake Ito work. The *Alliance* refused to join because the *Hilfsverein* did or the *Hilfsverein* did because the *Alliance* did not—the point was not clear. The Jewish Colonisation Association would not touch the thing because it had been initiated by Zionists, and the Russo-Jewish Committee because it did not think any means better than its own for efficient working could be devised by the wit of man. He was sure they were quite honest in their opinion, which was the sad part of the matter. (Laughter.) Well, the time might come very soon, when another call would be made to all organisations to sink their individualities so as to join in a big effort, and he did hope that the previous exhibition of pettiness and fatuity would not be repeated. So far as Zionists were concerned, he trusted they, at least, would show themselves above that sort of thing, and while clinging fast to their principles, show the confidence they had in those principles by not fearing that association with others holding other views would or could wean them away in the slightest degree from the great and sacred purpose to which they had devoted themselves. Let them not regard merely persons however they might love and respect them: the people Israel—that, and that alone must be their concern. In its upraising, in its betterment, in the moral, physical and cultural improvement and development of our brethren in their dispersion, lay the surest hope that the rebuilding of their nation in Palestine—and the good work Zionists were now doing in Palestine towards that end—would be upon true and lasting foundations. (Cheers.) At the conclusion of Mr. Greenberg's address a discussion ensued and a vote of of thanks was accorded him on the proposal of Mr. Shapira, supported by Mrs. Kathleen Manning and Mr. Morgenstern. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Nathan for presiding brought the proceedings to a close.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND.—The figures for the first quarter of 1909 of the amounts received for the National Fund show a great increase over the corresponding period of last year, amounting to 40 per cent., 89,937 marks being collected, as against 64,185. The Russian collection shows an increase of 78 per cent., and the American 114 per cent. The English collection also showed an increase, Mr. Jacob Moser having given a special donation of £150. The increase is noticed in those countries in which special arrangements had been made for the National Fund collections.

LONDON ZIONIST LEAGUE.—The following resolution was passed *nem con.* at a meeting of the Council held last Tuesday: "That the Council of the London Zionist League place on record their regret that Messrs. Israel Cohen and S. Goldreich attended the Special Zionist Conference in Leeds without the expressed authority to that effect by the Council, as in electing them as Delegates to the Sheffield Conference it had not been the intention of the Council to extend their powers beyond this Conference."

"ZION" ASSOCIATION OF EAST LONDON ZIONISTS.—An open-air meeting and shekel demonstration was held on Sunday, under the auspices of the Association, at Durward Street, Vallance Road. Mr. Appel presided. Mr. M. J. Wodislawsky explained what a shekel was and what it was not. He also gave an exposition of Zionism as it affected the working classes. Mr. Leventhal, of Dublin, reported on the Zionist activities in that city. He believed that more juvenile societies should be formed. Mrs. L. A. Levy thought that the woman of Israel should play a more important part in Zionism than the man. Whereas the fathers had the bread-winning part of life to undertake, it was the mothers who brought up the children and sent them to school, and who could teach them the Zionist ideals. Mr. Norman Bentwich said that the first thing was to educate, and the second, to assist in colonisation and in the keeping up of the schools and politechnics. In former times we had seen some of our old gentlemen going out to Palestine, to pray and to die; but we now wanted young men to emigrate there to work and to live. Mr. Gesang also addressed the meeting.

ORDER OF ANCIENT MACCABÆANS.—Under the auspices of the Ezra Beacon Lodge a public meeting was held on Sunday in the classrooms of the Stoke Newington Synagogue. Mr. S. B. Rubinstein presided. After a few introductory remarks by the Chairman, Bro. Herbert Bentwich, the Grand Commander, delivered an address, in the course of which he emphasised the necessity of forming new centres for Zionist activity, and urged the establishment of new Beacons. He moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting, feeling the necessity for the establishment of a strong Zionist Society in North London, and being convinced that that object will be best obtained by association with the Order of Ancient Maccabæans, which aims at furthering the Zionist movement through its fraternal organisation, resolves to form a new Beacon for this district in connection with the Order. The Rev. Dr. J. Hochman seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. On the motion of the Rev. Harris Cohen, seconded by Mr. E. W. Rabbinowicz, thanks were accorded the speakers.

Under the auspices of the West Central Zionist Society a concert and ball will be held at the Queen's Hall (small) to-morrow night. Sir Francis Montefiore will deliver an address, and the Jewish Amateur Dramatic Society, under the direction of Mr. David Shtitzer, will present the "Registrar" and "Shulamith."

Chevra Kadisha.

ANNUAL MEETING AND SERVICE.

The annual meeting of the Chevra Kadisha was held in the vestry-room of the Bayswater Synagogue on Sunday.

Mr. Herbert Bentwich, the President, in giving a *resumé* of the year's work, said that, apart from the routine duties of the Brotherhood, the past year was chiefly devoted in the preparation of a new book which would be known as the "Hand-book of the Chevra Kadisha." Such a book they had found after an experience of fourteen years to be a matter of urgent necessity not only to members of the Chevra, but also to the families whom those members served. It would also be of great use to people outside the metropolis who required a short form of service of the rites and ceremonies in assisting them in carrying out their last obligations to the departed. The book, which was based on a draft prepared by the Chief Rabbi, had occupied the close attention of a Special Sub-Committee, who, in addition, received the assistance of the Rev. Dayan Feldman, and in a few weeks the work would be in the hands of all the members of the Brotherhood. They would all agree with him that that work was apart from the regular work of the Chevra. The book was not merely a book of the rites and ceremonies of the Taharah, but, among other things, contained prayers and meditations for the sick and the dying, and a short statement of the duties that were incumbent upon the mourners. The work would prove to be, he was sure, a real hand-book, and he pointed out that it was not intended to take the place of the *Sepher Chayim* or other such authority. Proceeding, Mr. Bentwich remarked that the suggestion brought up at the meeting last year that female watchers should wear a distinctive uniform had found favour with the Committee of the Burial Society, and all their watchers would henceforth be provided with such uniforms. He was sorry to have to report that Miss Magnus, who had done excellent work as an administrator in Hackney, had to resign office owing to her departure to another country. One of their best workers, Mr. A. May, of St. John's Wood had also been obliged to give up office, but he hoped that they would not have much difficulty in that district in finding a new administrator. The number of members of the Brotherhood had again increased, and at present they had 279 on the books. The total number of Taharahs they attended during the year was 174, including a total of 85 in districts outside the City, a decided increase over that of last year. To the twenty branches already in existence, another had been added during the year, namely the Brondesbury, under the guidance of Mr. Waldemar Benscher. They now had twenty-one branches, of which five were ladies' branches. The balance-sheet showed that they had spent £9 in printing and other small expenses during the past year and that they had in hand a balance of £29, as against £23 at the beginning of the previous year. Out of the Philanthropic Fund, two grants of £1 each had been made, so that they had now made a beginning also with that new development of their activity. He moved that the report and balance-sheet be adopted.

Mr. S. Alexander seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. J. M. Lissack moved a vote of thanks to the Chief Rabbi for preparing the draft of the book of the Chevra, and to the members of the Committee for their services in connection with its completion and production. He was sure that the book would be of great service to others besides members of the Chevra.

Mr. M. Harris seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that he thought it would be only right to mention the names of the Sub-Committee. It consisted of Messrs. S. Alexander (the compiler of the book which had been in use up to that time), Arthur E. Franklin, Joseph Levy, Michael Levy, F. S. Spiers and himself.

In anticipation of the service, Mr. Bentwich moved that a vote of thanks be accorded to the minister, the Rev. Dr. Gollancz, to the Revs. I. Samuel and R. Harris, and to the choir for their services.

The vote was carried.

The officers and Committee were re-elected *en bloc*.

Subsequently the annual service, which was fully choral, was held in the synagogue and was conducted by the Revs. I. Samuel and R. Harris. The choir, which sang beautifully and impressively, was under the direction of Mr. Arthur Friedlander, who composed a special setting to "Elohai Neshomo Shenosato bi," for the Rev. I. Samuel and choir. The choir also sang his setting to "Michtam Ledovid," and "Yigdal" and "Adon Olam" to the Yom Kippur melodies. The Rev. Dr. Gollancz preached an address, in the course of which he said: If there be one circumstance in the tide of human existence which causes the soul of man to pause in its hurried course; if there be one phenomenon in life which arrests us in the enjoyment of the pleasures of the world and in the active pursuits of gain; it is the appearance of the Angel of Death within those boundaries hallowed by the presence of those united to us by the closest ties of kinship and friendship. Nothing seems to humble the spirit of man—at all events, for the moment—like the thought of Death; and although, beyond doubt, the work of life would become intolerable, and the strings of activity relaxed were we continually hanging over the meditation, yet assuredly no-one should fail to keep the end in view, and at times to reflect that "come it slow or come it fast," the awful moment will come when we shall be overtaken by the unerring and irrevocable decree. But Death cannot entirely destroy the bond which united us in life; the sweet recollections of a life that was dear to us not only never pass away from the mind, but they seem almost to increase in reality the longer the separation. It is memory, then, which spells immortality. I would remind you that we have an institution among us Jews most refining in its influence, if properly understood and properly discharged. It is the custom of reciting the names of the departed ones in the House of Prayer. But what is the grand purpose of reciting the name and thus recording the existence of the departed spirits in the House of God? On the one hand, the pious act is a solemn mode of evincing respect for the memory of the departed, one of the most potent means of keeping alive within our own souls the flame of mutual love and attachment which was lighted in days long past. The Brotherhood, of which many of you assembled here to-day are members, known as the Chevra Kadisha, has this common aim. You occupy yourselves with those religious details preparatory to the interment of a departed Israelite, convinced that due respect and solemnity will be better ensured in the sorrowful hours of the initial mourning by honorary workers than when attended to solely by those who, owing to the nature of their calling, grow almost too accustomed to their task and to whom this task has become a matter of daily routine. How far this contention is justified at the present day, it is not my intention to discuss in this place. I wish, however, to bear testimony to the remarkable improvement effected in the metropolis in recent years as regards the manner in which the salaried officials of the United Synagogue conduct those preparations connected with the matters of burial, which require such tact and delicate handling in the trying time of grief and early sorrow. But without doubt your share in these ceremonies is a sacred and a solemn one. It implies deep religious fervour, and breathes the spirit of self-sacrifice. The knowledge of the part you bear in the work must ever prove an additional comfort to the bereaved ones in the hour of their trial, and a source of great satisfaction to yourselves. And on this account may the solemn occasion of your assembling here to-day prove to you not a day of sorrow but one of serene satisfaction.

From the East End.

[**From our Correspondent.**]

While the Sephardim will join with their sister community in the celebration of Dr. Adler's seventieth birthday, they will soon be marking an anniversary of their very own—the fortieth year of the Rev. S. J. Roco's connection with Bevis Marks Synagogue, for he was elected on June 17th, 1869. There is little fear that the celebration will be right worthy of the event, for Chazan Roco has gathered around him in the course of years a little army of friends, to whom he has endeared himself by his *bonhomie* and vivacity. Mr. Roco will doubtless blush when he reads this, but he really does not look his years, for he is one of those happy individuals whom time has passed over as with a fairy hand.

Yet another Shekel Day, this time under the auspices of the Association of East End Zionists. Sunday's function was a tribute to the unity prevailing in East End Zionist circles. Two shekel days within so short a period is something in the nature of a strain upon even the ardent East End Nationalist, yet Shekels and the "Tree Fund" certainly benefited. The "Tree Fund" should interest the Earl of Meath, in whose eyes it may appear to have potentialities.

Lord Meath, I notice, has once again written to the Press, encouraging the formation of outside window gardens in the poorer streets of the metropolis. His lordship refers to the astonishing transformation it is possible to effect in the appearance of a narrow, dingy thoroughfare by the assiduous cultivation of these tiny gardens on window ledges. It changes the whole aspect of a dull street, and gladdens the eye of the passer-by. Residents of our model dwellings in this quarter of the town have long taken a pride in the cultivation of their window gardens, needing no encouragement other than the pleasure of seeing the result of their own patience and careful tending. In the case of the Four Per Cent. Dwellings, residents are encouraged every summer by the prospect of winning certain money prizes offered by the directors. These prizes are eagerly sought after, and the resultant spirit of friendly rivalry among the tenants is indicated by the pretty appearance of many window ledges, their contents "all a-blowin' and a-growin'."

"The meeting adjourned for evening service." If I remember aright, the subject of the inclusion of some sort of divine service in the business proceedings of Jewish bodies has been touched upon more than once in the columns of this journal. This, however, is what the Committee of the Sephardic Association did on Monday evening, adjourning their meeting at the hour of eight in order to attend the *Arbith* Service in the adjacent Bevis Marks Synagogue.

The statement made at the last meeting of the Aged Needy Society, *apropos* the great number of applicants for its bounty, draws attention to another aspect of the question, the effect of the Old Age Pensions upon those who were hitherto in receipt of charitable relief. In several cases which have come under the writer's notice, the applicant had been induced to seek the Government grant, with the result that the charitable relief hitherto given was ultimately withdrawn and the beneficiaries became worse off than they ever were. The matter is worthy of investigation.

Mr. B. S. Straus, M.P., has been a pretty frequent visitor to his constituency during the past week or so. He assisted the other day at a temperance meeting held at the Great Assembly Hall, and delivered a capital speech in support of Mr. F. N. Charrington's crusade. Mr. Charrington is an old friend of our people, particularly of the Zionists, so that in lending a hand in the temperance propaganda, Mr. Straus was repaying part of our heavy debt.

There are a good many of us who would like to retire. Old Moses Joseph, the hearse-driver, is one of these. He has travelled long past life's eightieth milestone, and, be it said to his credit, he does not boast about the great folk he has taken on their last journey. The long and the short of it is that the old hearse driver is almost past work now. He wants to retire, badly so, and would like to rest in his little home in North Block, Stoney Lane. Unfortunately, Mr. Joseph is not directly employed by the Burial Society of the United Synagogue but by the contractors, hence his ineligibility for a communal pension. There is, of course, the latest provision against old age made by a paternal Government, but, we may ask, has so old a servant of the community no brighter a prospect than this?

JEWS' FREE SCHOOL OLD BOYS' CLUB.—The first annual meeting of the Club was held on Sunday, at the School, Bell Lane. There was a large attendance. Mr. L. G. Bowman, the President, in giving an account of the year's work, emphasised the value of the Club in affording its members healthy recreation and providing the means of social intercourse. He recorded considerable progress in the development of the Club and pointed out that there was an average attendance of seventy on Club nights. He remarked that in all respects their Club was a most up-to-date institution (all the necessary indoor and outdoor equipments being provided for the members), but he laid great stress upon the fact that the more intellectual pursuits were being somewhat neglected, and therefore urged the necessity of work in that direction. He suggested the formation of a Sub-Committee who should arrange debates and lectures on social and economic subjects and so qualify the members for the life they were destined to take in a few years as English citizens. Besides the two pitches at Bailey's Lane for cricket, the members would be able to play tennis every evening in the playground of the School and if it could possibly be arranged he would do his best to put the playground at the disposal of the members for the purpose of tennis, on Sunday, after 2 o'clock, but in that direction there were many difficulties to be overcome. Referring to the balance-sheet he said that some £30 was in the hands of the Treasurer. They were more fortunate than other clubs, for no expenditure was incurred in regard to premises—which were spacious—heating and lighting. Mr. Michael Davis, the Treasurer, in presenting the balance-sheet, mentioned that the billiard-table was a good source of income and advised the members to eat more chocolate. After some discussion, the report and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted. On the motion of the Chairman thanks were accorded the Auditor, Mr. John Myers; the Treasurer, Mr. Michael Davis; the Hon Secretary, Mr. Jack Levy and the outgoing Committee. Great regret was occasioned in the resignation of Mr. Jack Levy, as Hon. Secretary, to whom, Mr. Davis explained, the Club owed a great debt of gratitude. Mr. Levy had put in all his leisure time in bringing the Club up to its present high standard. The recommendation of the outgoing Committee to enlarge its body to eighteen members was agreed upon. Messrs. L. B. Abrahams and M. Duparc were unanimously elected Vice-Presidents. The office of Hon. Secretary remains in abeyance.

CHICKSAND STREET OLD BOYS' CLUB.—The Soirée held by the Old Boys last Saturday at the Commercial Street School was a great success. The following gave their services: The Misses S. Van Gelder and R. Nathanson, and Messrs. A. Hizer, A. Manley and C. Brusky.

JEWISH NATIONAL INSTITUTE.—Last Friday evening, Mr. D. Dainow read a paper on "Jews—and meekness" before the Jewish Study Section. Mr. Norman Bentwich, M.A. presided. On Saturday evening, the Central Concert Company entertained the members to a concert. On Sunday, a debate took place on "Free Trade *v.* Tariff Reform." The President, Mr. David Goodman, was in the Chair. Messrs. David Solomon and Herbert Roberts opened for Tariff Reform. Messrs. A. Rosenthal (Vice-President) and B. Spivey opposed.

YOUNG HEBREW DEBATING SOCIETY.—Last Saturday afternoon, the Rev. B. Schneiderman delivered a Hebrew lecture on "The duties of man in relation to peace."

JEWISH LIFEBOAT LEAGUE, EAST LONDON BRANCH.—Members of the Branch who are desirous of being collectors on May 30th and 31st (Whitsun holidays), and have not yet been approached by either Hon Secretaries, are requested to send their names to the Branch Hon. Secretaries, 62, Myrdle Street, E., as soon as possible.

MACCABÆANS LITERARY AND SOCIAL SOCIETY.—A members' meeting was held last Sunday. Later in the evening Mr. Sydney H. Mosely read a paper against Female Suffrage.

WHITECHAPEL COSTERMONGERS' UNION.—Mr. Wedgwood Benn, M.P., Alderman John Harris, C.C., Messrs. H. H. Gordon, L.C.C., W. C. Johnson, L.C.C., Stuart M. Samuel, M.P., B. S. Straus, M.P., and the Haham will take part in the presentation of an illuminated address from the members of the Union to the President, Councillor A. Valentine. The function has been arranged for next Thursday evening, at the Netherlands Club, Bell Lane. Admission is by ticket.

JEWISH INSTITUTE.—The concert on Sunday was given by Mr. H. Creamer. Miss Dora Triggs (piano), Miss Grace Triggs (violin) and Mr. Harold Triggs ('cello) rendered trios of Mendelssohn and Gade, the former being particularly appreciated. They also gave soli Miss Lena Maitland, mezzo-soprano, sang, and Mr. Joseph Gee gave humorous items.

To celebrate the sixth birthday of Miss Thea Benson, the eldest daughter of Mr. Frederick J. Benson (of Messrs. Frederick J. Benson and Co., bankers), 2,000 poor children from the East End of London were entertained on Tuesday at the People's Palace, Mile End. The ages of the children ranged from three to fourteen years. After a substantial tea a magic lantern entertainment was given. An interesting feature of the party was the presentation of a bouquet to the little hostess by the little guests from the Jews' Free School, who each subscribed a farthing. The presentation was made by Yetta Goldberg, of the Jews' Free School, from which institution 1,000 of the guests were drawn by Mr. Benson's expressed desire. Among those taking part in the proceedings were Sir John Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Benson and Mr. C. Montefiore. Sir John Kirk, on behalf of the children, thanked Mr. Benson for the entertainment.

The Spitalfields Great Synagogue and Brick Lane Talmud Torah.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

SIR,—On behalf of the Committees of the above institutions, I have to thank you for your leading article, which has inspired new hope in our breasts, as such words coming from your pen will no doubt awaken the community to do their duty and come to our assistance.

Your remark as to the Talmud Torah in which sound religious instruction has been and is still imparted to thousands of Jewish boys is specially opportune. I will not repeat the words of Mr. Weintroube (an old pupil of the school), but can vouch to their truthfulness. The community, therefore, should not withhold their support when such a valuable institution is in peril. The synagogue is an exceptional one in the East End, as the work carried on there cannot be found in any other London synagogue, it being open to the public for about fifteen hours a day Services are held at times to suit all classes of workmen, who come there morning, noon and evening for prayers, and also at the Beth Hamedrash attached to the synagogue, where the Talmud is expounded to those willing to attend, mornings between 9 and 10 and evenings between 9 and 10. Other classes are held to suit various needs.

We cannot imagine that the community will allow the downfall of such institutions, but if the necessary £1,000, which will be accepted in full settlement, is not forthcoming by way of donations, the Committee will act upon Mr. Lewis' suggestion and accept the money by way of loan from generous members of the community willing to lend it to them, and the Committee will undertake to repay the sum in annual instalments over a term of ten years as suggested.

My Committee sincerely hope that the community will respond and come to their assistance.

Yours obediently,
S. L. LIPSHITZ
Hon. Sec. to the Joint Committee.

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IN THE PROVINCES.

MANCHESTER.

The Ito. A public meeting, arranged by the two Manchester branches of the Jewish Territorial Organisation, was held at Derby Hall last Sunday.

Mr. E. H. Langdon, President of the Senior Branch, occupied the Chair, and in the course of his speech said that he had no need to dwell on the necessity for the work of the Ito; the position of the large Jewish population in Russia and Roumania had not changed, it remained as unsatisfactory as ever. That meeting had been called for the double purpose of giving some explanatory remarks on what the Council had done, and then to pass a resolution expressing unabated confidence in Mr. Zangwill and the Council. The announcement that the Council had decided to take no further action at present regarding Cyrenaica as the site of a Jewish settlement, must naturally have given rise to a very great disappointment. The expedition to Cyrenaica was not decided on until after two years preliminary study of territorial possibilities, during which time a number of reports had been prepared based on detailed investigations as to the suitability of many other tracts of land. Whether the advisability of establishing small colonies in various parts of Cyrenaica would be considered must be left to the future, but he hardly thought such a step should be taken until the possibilities of all the other territories had been exhausted. The position with which they were faced remained unchanged, and they could not hope for any mitigation in the lot of the million of Jews in the East of Europe from the ruling powers, unless perchance some great upheaval should occur of which he saw no signs. Their leaders and the Council would do all that was humanly possible, but for their work they required more than the experience they had learnt, more than the ability and energy of which it would be granted they stood possessed; they desired the assurance that they still retained the confidence of the members who would continue to inspire them with enthusiasm, and would lighten the immensity of the task by their unqualified support. (Applause.)

Dr. J. Dulberg moved:

> That the friends and supporters of the Ito assembled at this meeting approve of the action of the Council with regard to the report on Cyrenaica, express their renewed confidence in the leaders of the movement, and promise to support them to the best of their ability.

He said that Mr. Zangwill would speak at a public meeting early in May, and that on that occasion he would make a statement of importance for which he had obtained the permission of the Council. He (Dr. Dulberg) thought that there ought to be no hesitation in voting in favour of the first part of the resolution. In regard to the second part, seeing that they had been unsuccessful in their first attempt to find an Itoland, many of their supporters would no doubt be inclined to ask their leaders what reasons they had to assume that they would be successful in their next venture, or that they would be successful at all. Without hesitation he would say at once that there was no justification for any pessimistic attitude. The work before them would require the effort of the whole of Jewry, and they were prepared to accept help from every Jewish organisation large or small. It was even possible that they might invite the co-operation of such organisations, and the chances were that such co-operation would be forthcoming. The Ica was beginning to show sympathy with their movement, and that being the body which had the control of the Hirsch millions it would easily be understood that this was a gain of considerable magnitude. The great American Organisation known as the Bnei Brith had likewise promised its sympathy and support. Much encouragement in fact had been received from American societies and individuals and a large amount of the expenditure for the investigation of Cyrenaica came from America. From the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden, they also received every encouragement and financial help. Herr James Simon, its President, contributed £250 towards the Cyrenaica Expedition and was ready to help again. He believed that Mr. Claude Montefiore, President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, was also more favourably disposed to the Ito than he was at first.

Mr. Bertram Benas, B.A., LL.B., the President of the Liverpool Branch of the Ito, in seconding the motion, said that, instead of being despondent at the Cyrenaica Report, it should give them the greatest confidence in the movement and the leaders of the Ito, seeing as they did the magnitude of the task they had undertaken. With regard to a territory, he personally would be glad to be under one that had the protecting flag of the British Empire.

Mr. T. B. Herwald and Mr. P. A. Benas supported the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. James Bauer moved and the Rev. Dr. Berlin seconded a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Among letters of apology for non-attendance was one from Mr. Joynson Hicks, M.P., who said that he took much interest in the report, and was glad to learn that the organisation was going forward.

Honour from the Emperor of Austria. Last Sunday, at the North Manchester Public Hall, in the presence of a crowded gathering, Mr. A. Hamburger was presented with the Golden Cross of Merit of the Francis Joseph Order conferred upon him by the Emperor of Austria. The Austro-Hungarian Consul, Mr. S. Oppenheim, J.P., who was attired in uniform, made the presentation. He said that he was fulfilling a pleasing official duty in conferring that honour on Mr. Hamburger in acknowledgement of the many services rendered by him to the Austro-Hungarian colony in Manchester. The important order had been richly deserved. Coming to Manchester about ten years ago, Mr. Hamburger had devoted his time and services to the relief of numbers of his countrymen in that city. He had done so in a highly sympathetic and unostentatious manner, deserving of the highest commendation. Though not a wealthy man, he had contributed directly and indirectly to the brightening of the lives of his fellow-citizens who were in a less fortunate position. As Chairman of the Austro-Hungarian Sick and Benefit Society, Mr. Hamburger had discharged his duties in a most praiseworthy manner.

Mr. Hamburger, in reply, said that he desired to express to His Majesty and to the Consul the great pleasure with which he received the Order.

Mr. S. Finburgh proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Oppenheim for his presence, which was seconded by Mr. J. Lustgarten.

Jewish Literary and Social Union. The annual meeting was held at the Great Synagogue Chambers last Sunday. The Rev. Harry S. Lewis, M.A., President, was in the Chair. The Treasurer, Mr. A. Morris, presented the balance-sheet, which showed subscriptions £13, as compared with £23 the previous year, owing to a decrease in the membership of about thirty.

The President regretted that the lectures during the past session had attracted such small audiences, and contrasted the indifference and apathy as compared with the literary societies in such towns as Glasgow and Liverpool, where crowded attendances were the rule.

A long discussion ensued as to the causes which had led to the present state of affairs, and various suggestions were made for improvements in the future working of the Union, for increase in the membership, and for a more successful session.

The balance-sheet having been adopted, it was eventually resolved, on the motion of Mr. Finburgh, to appoint a Special Sub-Committee for the purpose of reorganising the Society, of framing a syllabus for the ensuing session and of making such recommendations as they may deem advisable for the future welfare of the Union.

Mrs. A. J. Davis and Messrs. M. Adler, S. Balaban, S. Bernstein, J. I. Hart and E. Lichtenstein were appointed to serve on the Special Sub-Committee.

The election of Hon. Officers and Committee was postponed.

New Synagogue and Beth Hamidrash. At the annual meeting held last Sunday, the following were elected; Messrs. N. Shaffer, President; M. Rotenberg, Vice-President; S. M. Laserson, Treasurer; J. Massel, Warden; and sixteen members of the Committee and five Trustees.

Rydal Mount Synagogue. At a meeting of the congregation held yesterday week, Mr. B. Turtledove in the Chair, the report of the "Moes Chittim" Sub-Committee was read. It showed that thirty-eight cases had been assisted during the recent Passover. Thanks were accorded the members of the Sub-Committee, which consisted of Messrs. H. Auerbach, H. Talpeus, W, Shipper and L. Rosenberg, for their charitable work. Mr. H. Auerbach was elected representative to the Manchester Board of Shechita.

Central Synagogue. Rabbi I. J. Yoffey recently preached a special sermon in aid of the Manchester Jewish Board of Guardians. He mentioned that a Canvassing Committee was about to be formed to seek the support of the working classes.

The congregation presented a silver Kiddush Cup to Mr. S. L. Moseo and Miss Fanny Mendel (daughter of Mr. Samuel L. Mendel, a former Vice-President of the synagogue) on the occasion of their marriage last week.

Zionist Association, Junior Branch. Mr. S. Massel opened the last Friday night debate of the session on "Patriotism." A discusion followed, in which J. Cohen (the Chairman), M. Silverstone, J. S. Goller, A. Solomons and L. Bernstein took part. To celebrate the successful conclusion of the Friday night debates, the Committee have decided to submit a literary programme this evening. Hebrew, Yiddish and English poems and readings will be presented.

Miscellaneous. A large number of relatives and friends assembled in the Synagogue of British Jews, Park Place, on Wednesday week, to witness the marriage of Miss Marjorie Dreyfus, only daughter of Dr. Charles and Mrs. Dreyfus, to Mr. Alfred Leo Gentzbourger, of Strassburg. The Rev. H. S. Lewis, M.A., officiated. The synagogue was handsomely decorated with choice white flowers and garlands of smilax. The bride looked charming in her Princess gown of white Liberty satin. She was attended by two little train-bearers, Miss Isabel and Master John Simon, who were quaintly dressed in Alsatian peasant costumes. Mr. Frank Simon was best man. After the ceremony Dr. and Mrs. Dreyfus held a reception at the Midland Hotel, which over 300 guests attended. The presents, which were of a very handsome description, exceeded 200. To celebrate the occasion Dr. Dreyfus (President of the Jewish Hospital) and Mrs. Dreyfus gave a dinner and entertainment at the hospital.

LEEDS.

Gratitude to a Christian Headmaster. The community will not and cannot forget the anti-Jewish agitation that raged for over a month in the local Press, a few years ago, and the noble championing of our cause by Mr. J. Watson, headmaster of the Leylands Council School. His defence and eulogy of the Jewish child and parent is yet fresh in our memory, and his interference in the controversy materially tended to abate what then seemed like a dangerous agitation. It is in recognition of this and other incidents whereby Mr. Watson has rendered invaluable services to the Jew, that a movement was set on foot some time ago to express in some tangible form, the gratitude and esteem of our coreligionists for a Christian gentleman, who had proved himself a consistent friend of our race. Mr. Watson, who came to the Leylands Council School some twelve years ago, though finding the school—which was then as now, wholly composed of Jewish children—almost at the zenith of success as compared with other schools of the city, had to contend with the difficulty of making himself acquainted with children, alien in nature, and, to a large extent, alien in tongue and characteristics. But, as evidence of his remarkable powers of organisation, and his keen study of psychology, in less than

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two years the children under his care became possessed of so great an affection and love for their master that the Leylands Council School came to the top in the whole country for school attendance, a record still held to-day.

The presentation, which took the form of an illuminated address and a silver ink-stand, was made yesterday week. Mr. A. Feldman, who presided, was supported by the local rabbis, ministers and officials of the various congregations. A large number of ladies were also present. The Chairman said that Mr. Watson was a gentleman who, recognising the talents of the young Jewish child, was determined to bring out those talents to the best of advantage.

Mr. J. Cohen, on behalf of the Ladies' Presentation Committee, presented Mrs. J. Watson with a bouquet.

The Rev. M. ABRAHAMS, in making the presentation, said that Mr. Watson had proved the true headmaster. His wonderful influence over his children was manifested in the fact, that despite the wholesale demolition of houses in the neighbourhood, and the migration of our coreligionists to other districts, the school still maintained its high standard of attendance. Mr. Watson did his work modestly, and infused into his children the spirit of himself. It often touched his heart to see the manner in which Mr. Watson scrupulously dealt with the religious consciousness of his Jewish children, how he highly respected the Jewish faith.

Rabbi J. L. HERZOG, Councillor M. MYERS, and Councillor BADLAY (member of the local Education Committee), Mr. A. WOOLFE and Mr. J. GITTLESON (an old pupil), also spoke in similar terms.

Mr. WATSON, in responding, said that his main object in life had been to eradicate those prejudices against the Jewish children so rampant in that city. He believed he had not failed in that ambition, and he was confident that the thousands of Gentile visitors to that school, from all parts of the globe, were influenced in the removal of those prejudices by the intellectual faces of the children. If he had succeeded, it was because he had the sympathy of the leaders of the Jewish community. Secondly, it was because he himself possessed sympathy. He detested the word "sympathy," but he could not help using the term when he remembered he was teaching children of an oppressed race. He could assure them that it was the greatest pleasure of his life that he had the privilege and honour of teaching the children of the chosen race.

A vote of thanks to Mr. A. Feldman for presiding, was moved by Mr. J. COHEN, and seconded by Mr. H. MORRIS.

The Kosher Meat Question. Overtures have recently been made to the Great Synagogue, Belgrave Street, by several of the other Congregations to co-operate in the formation of a Shechita Board. Having regard to former futile efforts in this direction, the Belgrave Street Congregation, at a special meeting held last Sunday, declined any responsibility in the matter. At the instance of the President, Mr. A. Feldman, it was, however, decided to make arrangements with an additional butcher, licensed by the Chief Rabbi, for the supply of kosher meat.

Kosher Kitchen. A public meeting was held on Sunday at the Beth Hamedrash Hagodol (the Rev. M. Abrahams presiding), to consider the present critical situation of the institution. Several speakers having made earnest appeals for the continuance of the kitchen, it was decided to give fourteen days' notice, as it were, to the local community, and in the absence of any significant revival of interest within that period the institution would have to be wound up. The institution, during its eight years of existence, has supplied some thousands of kosher meals, and has been the means of providing an interpreter to thousands of our coreligionists at the General Infirmary.

Labour Movement. Desirous of seeing all Jews throughout the country, engaged in the clothing industry, amalgamated under one banner, the Tailors' Machinists' and Pressers' Trade Union have opened a campaign for the advocacy of their ideal. In conjunction with the scheme, Mr. M. Sclare, the Secretary of the Leeds Jewish Trade Union, visited Birmingham last Sunday, when he addressed the Tailors' Union of that city on the subject.

Miscellaneous. A well-attended meeting was held at the Herzl-Moser Institute, on Sunday, when the objects of the newly-formed Junior Zionist Association were explained. A large number of members were enrolled. Mr. B. A. Caplan was elected hon. Secretary.

The local Press favourably comment upon the fact that in the report on school attendance just issued by the educational authorities, the Jewish schools are again near the top in percentage, viz., Darley Street Council School, Leylands Council School and Wintoun Street.

Drawings and sketches on "Old Leeds," exhibited at the local Art Gallery, have been lent by Mr. J. Rothenstein, the artist.

Among those who have had pictures accepted at the Royal Academy are Mr. A. Friedenson, Mr. J. Friedenson and Mrs. Lily Friedenson.

LIVERPOOL.

Zionist Association. The annual joint meeting of the Committees of the local Zionist societies was held at the Zionist Hall on Tuesday. Mr. Philip Ettinger, President of the Central Council, was in the Chair. Mr. Sol. Cohen, the Hon. Secretary, submitted the annual report, which showed that the local organisation consisted of four societies: The Ladies' Zionist Association with 182 members, the Agudas Zion 120; the Young Men's Zionist Association 175; and the Mount Hermon Beacon, O.A.M., 54 members, a total of 531 members. The Mount Hermon Beacon had sold 271 Shekolim; the Young Men's Zionist Association 251; the Ladies' Zionist Association 53; and the Agudas Zion 50; a total of 625 Shekolim sold. £35 had been collected for the Party Fund, viz., Young Men's Zionist Association £16; O.A.M. £9; Ladies' Zionist Association £5; Agudas Zion £4. £58 had been contributed to the National Fund, £3 for the Olive Tree Fund and the Mount Hermon Beacon had re-established its Share Club, which was in full working order. A sum of £166 had been raised primarily from members of Zionist Societies towards the purchase of the new Zionist Hall, which was now successfully established, and had rapidly become the centre of communal activity in the city, being the headquarters of nine societies. The report was adopted. Mr. Philip Ettinger submitted the balance-sheet of the New Hall Fund, showing a balance due to the bank of £300. The balance-sheet was unanimously adopted, and the thanks of the meeting were accorded to Messrs. P. Ettinger, H. Nurick and L. Ginsburg for their services in obtaining the large amount of donations towards the Zionist Hall. Mr. A. Levy, Hon. Treasurer, submitted the annual balance-sheet of the Central Council, which was of a very satisfactory character. The balance-sheet was adopted, and Mr. A. Levy was thanked for his services.

Young Men's Hebrew Association. Under the auspices of the Association the Rev. S. Friedeberg, B.A., read a paper on "The Study of Jewish History," at the Zionist Hall, last Sunday. Mr. B. L. Benas, J.P., presided. On the motion of the Rev. I. Raffalovich, seconded by Mr. H. Berliner, thanks were accorded Mr. Friedeberg.

Hebrew Schools. At the children's musical festival, held at the Sun Hall last Saturday evening, the choral competition, open to all the schools in the city, was won by the Hebrew School. The conductor was Mr. W. G. Hughes, and the accompanist, Miss A. Reed. The judge, Dr. McNaught, in announcing his decision, spoke of the singing of the Jewish children as a remarkable performance.

Order Ancient Maccabæans. The local Beacon of the Order have arranged a public meeting to be held on Sunday, May 9th, at the Tivoli Theatre. The Chair will be taken at 6·30 p.m. by Mr. J. Moser, J.P., and prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Miscellaneous. Next Wednesday evening, at the Rodney Assembly Rooms, Maryland Streeet, Mr. I. Carmel will lecture on "Territorialism."

Mr. Bertram B. Benas, B.A., LL.B., has been nominated a Vice-President of the Birkenhead Working Men's Conservative Association. Mr. Benas was one of the speakers at the opening of the New Central Rooms of the Association last week.

Birmingham. Next Sunday, a concert will be given at the Town Hall (by kind permission of the Lord Mayor) in aid of the funds of the Board of Guardians. The band of the Scots Guards has been engaged, and the services of Miss Leah Felissa and Mr. Sidney Brooks have been secured as vocalists. It is hoped that last year's success will be repeated.

Brighton. Mr. Henry Hymans has presented a handsome silver pointer for the Sepher, on his being elected a member of the Council of the synagogue.

Bristol. A meeting was held recently in the Committee-room of the Synagogue, for the purpose of re-organising the Bristol Zionist Society. Mr. M. Nathan (President of the Congregation) was in the Chair. The following were elected: Mr. M. Nathan, President and Treasurer: Mr. Hyman R. Levy, Hon. Secretary; and a Committee.

Cardiff. The Chief Rabbi, who together with Mrs. Adler, will pay a visit to Cardiff before proceeding to Swansea, will preach at the Cathedral Road Synagogue, on Saturday, May 15th, during the morning service.

Under the auspices of the Dorshei Zion Association, a public meeting will be held next Sunday, at the Oddfellows Hall, Paradise Place, at half-past seven. Mr. L. J. Greenberg, Vice-President of the English Zionist Federation, will address the meeting. Mr. L. L. Fine, J.P., will preside. All Zionist societies, in neighbouring districts, will be represented.

Cork. Mr. I. Scher, L.D.S.I., has been recently appointed dentist to His Majesty's Forces for the South of Ireland.

Dublin. Yesterday week, the second annual inspection and display of the Dublin Company of the Jewish Lads' Brigade took place in the Town Hall, Rathmines, before a large and interested audience. Mr. Maurice E. Solomons, J.P., presided. Brigadier-General E. S. May, C.B., C.M.G., was the Inspecting Officer, and was received with the "general salute." After the inspection, the Company marched past. The programme included Company work, ambulance display, drill down competitions, series of Swedish physical drill, free gymastics and pyramid drill with arms, and a selection by the brass band of the 1st Dublin Company B.B. At the conclusion of the first part of the programme, the Chairman addressed the audience. He congratulated Captain S. Weinstock, and those associated with him, on the excellent results obtained, and impressed on the community the necessity for affording the fullest co-operation in strengthening this much-needed movement by increasing the number of the Brigade, and by rendering pecuniary aid, in order to secure the pressing requirement of a suitable drill hall, and to add to the efficiency of the Band. Mr. Solomons expressed the acknowledgments due to the General Inspecting Officer, to the Band of the First Dublin Company, and to Mrs. Julius Leventon, for acting as musical accompanist. Medals and awards were then presented by Mrs. M. E. Solomons, with encouraging words to the following successful competitors:—Lewis Emanuel Medals.—Corporal I. Green and Lance-Corporal J. Berman. Commanding Officer's Prize.—Lance-Corporal Shillman. Mrs. Weinstock's Prize.—Private M. Nurock. Drill down Senior Prize.—Private Slotover. Drill down Junior Prize.—Private M. Nurock. General May, in his address, complimented the Company on the great progress made since his previous inspection, and stated that although he had inspected many Companies, he had found none better trained and organised, than the Dublin Company of the Jewish Lads' Brigade. He appealed to the parents to send their boys, and to allow them to remain on the strength for at least three years, in order to derive the fullest benefits, morally and physically, from the training given. The proceedings terminated with the National Anthem.

Glasgow. A quarterly meeting of the Young Men's Zionist Cultural Association was held last Sunday, when both the Secretary and Treasurer submitted very satisfactory reports. Mr. A. Easterman addressed the members on "Jewish Education: Causes, Effects and Remedies."

Leicester. Mr. M. Besso, of Manchester, delivered a lecture to the Jewish Literary Society, at the Joseph Joseph Memorial Schools last Sunday. The subject was "Egypt and the Ten Plagues."

Middlesbrough. At the half-yearly meeting held on Sunday, the Treasurer, Mr. J. Myers, presented his balance-sheet and was complimented on the financial condition of the congregation.

Drink PALWIN Wines, Brandies & Liqueurs.
THE PALESTINE WINE CO., Ltd.,
11, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.

The only Registered and Certified Sanitary Hairdressing Establishment in Hampstead
Gold Medal, 1897. Diploma, 1896-7.
'Phone 53 Hampstead, Nat.
COURT HAIR DRESSER.
OTTO SCHERF
258, FINCHLEY ROAD, and
42, ROSSLYN HILL, N.W.
LADIES and Gentlemen waited on at their own Residence

For Late News and Advertisements.

◆

DEATH.

ELLIS.—On the 28th of April, suddenly, at Margate, Harry Herman Ellis, aged 40. Funeral leaves 207, Goldhurst-terrace, West Hampstead, Sunday next, at 11.30. Interment at Willesden Jewish Cemetery 12 o'clock. Friends will kindly accept this, the only intimation.

Newcastle. The annual meeting of the Jewish Dramatic Society was held on Sunday. The report and balance-sheet were adopted. The following were elected: Messrs. Philip Josephs, President; Mark Abrahams, Hon. President; Elkin Levey, Treasurer; Alfred Josephs, Hon. Secretary; and a Committee. Mr. Leo. Josephs was elected acting manager.

Sheffield. At a largely-attended special meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society held last Sunday in the School Rooms, North Church Street, Mrs. Alexander, President, in the Chair, Mrs. Gershon Yablonskie (née Phœbe Harris), Hon. Secretary of the Society, was presented with a handsome silver salver in celebration of her recent marriage. Mrs. H. L. Brown made the presentation. The Rev. B. I. Cohen, B.A., Mr. H. L. Brown and others referred in eulogistic terms to the services rendered by Mrs. Yablonskie, and testified to the esteem in which she is held by all classes of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Yablonskie suitably acknowledged the presentation.

Southampton. Lord Swaythling has presented the old Mansbridge Waterworks, including two reservoirs, four cottages, and a quantity of land, to the Southampton Corporation. Lord Swaythling suggests that the land may be used for any good purpose which the Corporation may direct, except as an infectious hospital, or a factory.

Sunderland. The report of the Congregation records the following presentations: Mr. and Mrs. A. Jacobs, silver breastplate; Mr. and Mrs. H. Minski and Mr. and Mrs. H. Berg, mantles for Sephorim; and Mrs. Simon Olswang and family, curtain for Ark and covers for reading-desk and pulpit.

CHEVRAS AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Order Achei Brith.—A quarterly meeting of the Michael Simons Lodge, No. 28, Glasgow, was held last Sunday, Bro. I. Mostytz, President, in the Chair. The balance-sheet, showing income £22, expenditure £17, and capital £184, was adopted. Bro. A. J. Boston presented two brass-mounted Marshall's poles. Bro. Sol. A. Cohen, an ex-President of the Lodge, was the recipient of a suitably inscribed collar, in recognition of his services. In his reply, Bro. Cohen assured the members that, though not in office, he would continue to work for the best interests of the Lodge.

Grand Order of Israel.—The annual meeting of the Sir Moses Montefiore Lodge, No 38, Blackburn, took place last Sunday. The balance-sheet showed a profit on the year's working of £36, and a total balance of £70. The following were elected: Bros. S. Gordon, Noble Master; M. Collins, Vice Noble Master; W. Richmond, Treasurer; A. Blain, Hon. Financial Secretary; M. Berson, Recording Secretary; D. Blain, A. Rooklyn and L. Gordon, Trustees; H. Lewis and S. Jacobson, Marshalls; S. Cobokovski, Guardian; the Rev. E. Mathews and Bro. M. Collins, Auditors; and a Committee.

Order Shield of Abraham.—A Grand Lodge meeting was held at the Grand Lodge Chambers, Leman Street, on Tuesday, when a presentation, consisting of an illuminated testimonial and a cheque, was made to Bro. W. Weinberg by the Grand Noble Chief Bro. J. Becker.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL
TROCHES.

Cure COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS and INFLUENZA
Cure any IRRITATION or SORENESS of the THROAT
Relieve the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION.
Relieve BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and CATARRH.
Clear and give STRENGTH to the voices of SINGERS.
Indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.
Sold throughout the world at 1/1½ per box.

The Cathkin Laundry (London)., Ltd., Putney, caters for a West End Trade, its leading features being the whiteness of its linens and the softness of its flannels. The linens are not bleached with chemicals, but are thoroughly washed with the best soaps.—[Advt.]

DIABETIC FOODS Guaranteed free from Starch and Sugar
MOST PALATABLE AND INEXPENSIVE.
Prepared solely by—
R. GREEN & SONS, 76, Chalk Farm Rd., LONDON, N.W.
Samples free on request together with analysis by H. W. Bywaters, D.Sc. (London), Ph.D. F.I.C.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

[The prepaid charge for these advertisement is 3/6 for 5 lines and 6d. each additional line. Institutions: 5/- for 4 lines and 6d for each additional line.]

BOY wanted for office work and to make himself generally useful; must have good handwriting; closed on Saturdays and holiday. Address, 2,546, Jewish Chronicle office.

COOK wanted (orthodox), kitchenmaid kept, personal reference. Apply any evening after 6 o'clock, 11, Warrington-crescent, Maida Vale, W.

DRESSMAKING.—Apprentice and Improver wanted at once; Sabbath and holidays given. Apply any time between 9 and 7, Miss Trenner, 52, Lamb's Conduit-street, Bloomsbury.

COOK, experienced, wanted for boarding house in Bournemouth. Apply 40 Norcott-road, Stoke Newington, N.

EXCELLENT situation for a good skirt and bodice hand; constant employment. Apply, A. Levy, 114, Old Castle-street, Aldgate, E.

FUR MACHINIST (must be English Jewess) wanted for abroad; apply at once. Address, 2,572, Jewish Chronicle office.

GOOD plain COOK wanted; good wages. Address, 2,540, Jewish Chronicle office.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted immediately, young and good appearance; must be a good plain cook; good references required for a gentleman; wages £25. Address, 2,043, Jewish Chronicle office.

MRS. CLAFF, of 24b, Alexandra-road, Southport, requires an experienced young woman to look after two babies; reply with references, etc.

SMART man, between 25 and 35, with business capacity, wanted for abroad for a number of years with view to learning a business; references indispensable. Address, 2,588, Jewish Chronicle office.

WANTED chiffon and fancy hat hands, in and out-doors; high prices paid. Apply at once, P. Epstein and Co., 5, White Lion Street, Bishopsgate.

HOUSES to be LET or SOLD

[The prepaid charge for these advertisements is 3/6 for 5 lines and 6d. each additional line.]

Messrs. S. & R. DUTCH,
Surveyors and Estate Agents,
133, Broadway, Cricklewood.

Selected weekly list of modern non-basement houses:—

WALM LANE.—3 reception, 5 bedrooms, billiard-room, garden. Price £1,600. Rent £100.

DARTMOUTH ROAD.—3 reception, 5 bedrooms, vestibule, garden. Price £1,000.

FORDWYCH ROAD.—2 reception, 5 bedrooms, garden. Rent £60.

ANSON ROAD.—3 reception, 5 bedrooms, garden, double fronted. Rent £60.

CHICHELE ROAD.—3 reception, 5 bedrooms, garden. Rent £50.

Further particulars of houses, shops, flats, etc., on application.

136, CANNON STREET ROAD, COMMERCIAL ROAD, E.
To Let. HOUSE AND SHOP.
Suitable for grocer.
Grand position.
Keys to view, 4, Montefiore House, opposite.
Particulars, apply,
DAVIS BROS.,
65, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.

AN old-established Provision Business for sale. Apply, by letter, A. B., c/o Greenberg's Agency, 77, Chancery-lane, W.C.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted to let half of well furnished house; lofty rooms; electric light; bath (h. and c.); every convenience; terms moderate.—1, Bedford-place.

68 DISRAELI-ROAD, Forest Gate.—To be Let or Sold, cheap, the above house, with bath-room; upwards of 60 years lease to run; ground rent £6; £200, or near offer; nearly all the money on mortgage; no agents. Apply S. Myers and Son, 25, Wormwood-street, Old-Broad-street, E.C., Solicitors.

FOREST GATE.—Two long leaseholds; 6 rooms and bath, in good neighbourhood; low price for immediate sale. Coult, Son and Co., Estate Agents, 2, Woodford-road, Forest Gate.

HALF-HOUSE, West Hampstead, in good road, suitable for young married couple or small family; easy access City and West End, Address, 2,511, Jewish Chronicle office.

SHOREDITCH.—Double-fronted Shop and Premises, let on lease to a provision merchant at £80; lease 74 years; ground rent £3; price £800. Apply to Messrs. H. E. Foster and Cranfield, 6, Poultry, E.C.

TO LET, three unfurnished rooms in quiet house and neighbourhood; suit elderly couple.—No. 11, Kyverdale-road, Stoke Newington, N. Rent 12s. 6d.

TREDEGAR-SQUARE, Bow.—No. 22, open position; corner house; side entrance and conservatory; vacant possession; entirely redecorated; large garden. Price, £225, if necessary £25 cash, remainder as rent. Full particulars upon the property.

WEST HAMPSTEAD (Aberdare-gardens).—Exceedingly well-furnished, non-basement residence to be let, comprising 2 reception, 5 bed, bath, etc.; full-sized billiard table; well-kept garden, piano, plate and linen. For further particulars apply Massey, Souray and Co., 176, West End-lane, N.W.

WITHOUT PREMIUM.—Corner house, within 6 minutes' walk Lancaster Gate and 1 minute 3 railway stations; suitable for private, professional, boarding or residential suites; replete every up-to-date convenience; artistically decorated; to reliable tenant £120 p.a., or 33 years' lease to be sold; bargain. Address, "Alpha," c/o H. Green, 3a, Chancery-lane, W.C.

CASH ADVANCED.—The Central Auction Mart, 23, Houndsditch, London, E.C., will advance money, sell on a commission of 7½ per cent., or purchase outright Household Furniture and Effects to any amount; strictly confidential. Ring up 2,620, London Wall.

LADY and gentleman wish to adopt absolutely as own child, baby-girl, about one year old, healthy parentage indispensable. Full particulars to 2,428, Jewish Chronicle office.

GENTLEMEN in the trade requiring Spade Guineas, £2 pieces, Two Guinea pieces or other coins please keep our name and address; cheapest in the provinces.—Merkel's, Pawnbrokers, North Shields. Telephones 236 and 266.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[The prepaid charge for these advertisements is 2/6 for 5 lines and 6d. each additiona line.]

A LADY recommends experienced maid, aged 18, as undernurse, wages £20. A single handed nurse, 10 years experience, wages £22. Nurse for the Provinces, wages £14. A general servant in small flat, wages £18. Apply L., 12, Kensington Palace-gardens, W.

GENTLEMAN, young, well conversant with the South African and German S.W.A. markets, and in buying, desires responsible position with exporters. Address, 2,545, Jewish Chronicle office.

GOOD Plain Cook requires re-engagement; good references. Apply, H. N., Sara Pyke House, 45, Great Prescott-street, E.

JEWISH young man, 27, seeks situation as Collector, canvasser, or any similar capacity; good address and references; security if required. Address, 2,517, Jewish Chronicle office.

MATERNITY NURSE (Certificated City of London Lying-in Hospital) now open to book cases; good recommendations from Drs. and patients.—Nurse Ada Webster, Wellesley House, Wellesley-road, Croydon.

MISS L. MONTAGU recommends a plain cook or working housekeeper; wages £30; also a maid attendant for invalid, lady or gentleman; has had some nursing experience, aged 42. Apply by letter to 12, Kensington Palace-gardens.

NURSE MEREINE, certificated maternity (General Lying-in Hospital, York-road, Lambeth).—16, Sigdon-road, Dalston.

SITUATION wanted as useful help or companion; domesticated; accustomed to children. X.Y.Z., 23, Marylands-road, Shirland-road, W.

SITUATION required as Mother's Help; experienced with children; English, German, French (conversational), needlework.—B., 180, Stoke Newington-road, N.

WANTED an engagement as companion to an elderly lady, gentleman or an invalid; thoroughly experienced; highest references. Address, 2,280, Jewish Chronicle office.

YOUNG French lady seeks, in an excellent family, situation as lady companion or housekeeper; salary no object Kindly write to Miss Kahn, 24, Rue de la Tourelle, Brussels.

YOUNG Lady, very good cook and housekeeper, bright, musical, needlewoman, seeks position; would manage flat or house for bachelors joining. Address, 2,142, Jewish Chronicle office.

YOUNG English lady desires situation as lady's companion or nursery governess. Address, 2,323, Jewish Chronicle office.

ESTELLE,
88, BELSIZE RD., N.W.
The Tailoring Department conducted entirely by experienced men.
COSTUMIER & LADIES' TAILOR.
PARIS FASHIONS.
Provincial and Colonial Orders Executed.
Cotton or Linen Dresses from £2 2s
Robes from £3 3s.
Coats and Skirts from £4 4s

KEATING'S
POWDER
KILLS
BEETLES
Tins, 3d., 6d. & 1/-
NEW SIZE 1d

HOTEL COBURN, LONDON.

Telephone 1753 CENTRAL.

An Up-to-date Orthodox Jewish Hotel with every modern convenience.
Centrally Situated, two minutes from Gower Street Station.
VISITORS TO LONDON SHOULD WRITE FOR TARIFF. TERMS MODERATE.
I. COHEN, Proprietor.

Telegrams "LUNCHEONS LONDON."

9 & 10, ENDSLEIGH GARDENS, TAVISTOCK SQ., W.C.

BOARD, &c., WANTED.

The prepaid charge for these advertisements is 3/6 for 5 lines and 6d. each additional line.]

GENTLEMAN requires board and residence (furnished bedroom, unfurnished sitting-room), in quiet house (preferably private), in Kilburn or Hampstead; state lowest terms. Address, 2,446, Jewish Chronicle office.

WANTED immediately good partial Board-Residence; full board week end; preference given to a refined family; comfortable bedroom; must be close to motor and 'bus; lowest inclusive terms must be stated in reply; North London objected to. Address, 2,476, Jewish Chronicle office, 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

[*The prepaid charge for these advertisements is 2/6 for 5 lines and 6d. each additional line.*]

LONDON.

A GENTLEMAN can have comfortable and moderate board-residence in lady's private house; 3 min. West Hampstead, Met. and L. and N.W. stns.; every comfort; late dinners; telephone, electric light, etc.; private sitting-room if required. Address, 2,224, Jewish Chronicle office.

A COMFORTALE Home offered to a gentleman or student in an English family (only one guest taken); near Maida Vale; terms moderate. Address, 2,516, Jewish Chronicle office.

A DOCTOR living in the West End with his family, accustomed to Jewish guests, has a vacancy for an invalid, or for a backward child, nursing and teaching; references to leading physicians. Address, 1,918, Jewish Chronicle office.

16/6.—A HOME from Home (no extras); refined English family; liberal table; breakfast, late dinners, full board Saturday and Sunday; piano; City 1d.—21, Ridley-road, Dalston Junction, N.E.

A PRIVATE English family taking a house near Swiss Cottage Station or Holland Park Tube, will be pleased to receive a few paying guests. All applications to F., c/o Smiths, High-road, Kilburn.

A PRIVATE family wish to let a furnished bedroom, with board, bath (h. and c.); electric light; motor omnibuses passing the door; 2 minutes from station; terms moderate. Apply, 4, Harvist-road, Kilburn, N.W.

15 BALFOUR-ROAD, Highbury New-park, N.—Private family wish to let furnished bedroom for one or two gentlemen; every comfort; bath (h. and c.); near 'bus and rail; terms moderate.

BOARD-RESIDENCE. — A charming home for exceptional terms; 1 minute tube to every part; young musical society; billiards; ballroom, parquet floor; entirely redecorated; comfort, liberality and quality; south aspect; moderate terms. A visit of inspection is invited. Special accommodation for couples and families.—Mesdames Wolff, 44, Belsize Park-gardens, Hampstead.

BOARD-RESIDENCE for two gentlemen in private English family, bath, good cuisine and every home comfort; near 'bus and rail; terms very moderate.—75, Brondesbury-villas, N.W.

CANONBURY.—Board - Residence for gentlemen in a lady's private house; easy access to all parts. Address, 2,396, Jewish Chronicle office.

250 ELGIN AVENUE, Maida Vale W.—Orthodox Jewish Boarding House. Mrs. and the Misses BARNETT have vacancies for city gentlemen.

86 FORDWYCH-ROAD, Brondesbury, N.W.—Board-residence.—Miss V. Berger has vacancy for lady and gent. or two friends; large double bedroom, also single room; close 2 stns. and motors; mod. terms.

89 FORDWYCH ROAD, BRONDESBURY.—Miss Lyons will be pleased to receive one or two paying guests; homelike; easy access to the City and West End; terms moderate.

19 KILDARE-TERRACE, Westbourne-grove.—To city gentlemen and others. Board-residence with home comforts, or private suite of rooms; lady's house; near Tube and Met.

20 GROSVENOR-ROAD, Highbury, N.—Board-residence for married couples, also single gentleman, in lady's well-appointed house; good table; near rail, etc.; special terms for City gentleman.

33 LEINSTER-SQUARE, Hyde Park.—Comfortable home offered to paying guests; excellent cuisine and table; foreign languages spoken; five minutes from Queen's-road Tube, electric rail, motors, Whiteley's, Kensington-gardens and synagogue. Tel. 1728 Western.

MAIDA VALE.—Board-Residence for gentlemen and families; good cuisine; convenient for all parts; pleasant garden. Mrs. Benzimra, 260, Elgin-avenue, W. Telephone, 3675 Paddington.

MAIDA VALE.—An English Jewish family (young) can receive a city gentleman; inclusive terms 21s.; full board Saturday and Sunday. Address, 2,417, Jewish chronicle office.

72 PETHERTON - ROAD, Canonbury London, N.—The Misses Barnett have vacancies for visitors; special terms for City gentlemen.

19 SUTHERLAND-AVENUE, W.—Board-Residence; excellent cooking; every home comfort; close 'bus and rail; terms moderate. Apply, Manageress.

28 SUTHERLAND-AVENUE, W.—Newly-opened.—Misses Van der Velde have vacancy for City gentlemen and families; newly decorated; large dining, drawing and smoking-room; near exhibition; terms moderate.

21, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.—The Misses Ansell have vacancies for one or two paying guests; central for all places of amusement and railway stations, easy access to city.

VACANCY for a lady with private family; no other boarders. Apply, 121, Walm-lane, Cricklewood (near station).

3 VICTORIA VILLAS, KILBURN.—Board-residence.—Vacancy for one or two ladies or gentlemen; comfort studied; strictly kosher; bath (h. and c.); near rail and motor to all parts; terms moderate.

WEST HAMPSTEAD.—Lady offers comfortable home to gentleman; highly recommended.—20, Holmdale-road West-end-lane.

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London: Printed for the Proprietors by Bradbury, Agnew & Co., Ltd., Bouverie-street, E.C., and published at 2, Finsbury-square, E.C.—April 30, 1909.

Applications for ADVERTISEMENT SPACE in the *Jewish Chronicle* must be made to Messrs. GREENBERG & Co., Ltd., 77, CHANCERY LANE, W.C. (*'Phone 212 Holborn.*

ABRAHAM.

BY MRS. MORRIS JOSEPH AND RE HENRY.

From "Tales and Teachings from the Pentateuch."

I.

In those far-off times, long before God had revealed himself on Mount Sinai, and had given His commandments and precepts to be the guide of men's lives, Abraham, dwelling amongst idolators who had forgotten about the Almighty's mercy to Noah, realised in his own heart that there was but one God, and that He was merciful and beneficent. We can let our imagination have full play and think of Abraham as a youth in his father's house, seeing the gods that the people about him worshipped—gods fashioned out of silver and gold, wood and stone—gradually coming to recognise the absurdity of men praying to such things. And having lost faith in these images—these dolls which he could himself manufacture—he still felt in his heart that there was some great Power of which he as yet knew but little. He saw all the wonderful works of Nature—the sun and moon and stars, the trees, the flowers, the birds—and he knew that they must have had a Creator, and further that that Creator must be wise and kind, because He had fashioned so marvellous and beautiful a world. He noticed also the wonderful order and regularity with which light succeeded darkness and the seasons followed each other. From this he concluded that only *one* Mind, *one* Spirit must rule over all; for he knew that even in his father's house there would be confusion unless there was one chief, one head, to direct and manage everything.

Thus we can trace the gradual growth of the great idea which distinguishes Abraham from other men of those times. Not only did he recognise the Divine unity; but he was inspired with such perfect love for and faith in God that he was ready to make those great sacrifices for Him about which we shall presently read.

After hearing the story of Abraham's life, we shall understand why he has chosen to be the father of a great religious people—the Israelites, and why he was told that he and his descendants should be a source of blessing to others.

Almost the first thing we read about Abraham in the Bible is that God bade him leave his father's house and go into a strange land which He would show him. Without a murmur, Abraham goes forth from his home and kindred into an unknown country—the land of Canaan—the country afterwards called Palestine and the Holy Land. Arriving there, he led the life of an Arab Chief. He had large flocks and herds, and had to be constantly wandering about the country in order to find good pasturage for his sheep and oxen. Wherever he set up his tent there also he built an altar, for he remembered the true God whom he worshipped, and his duty of proclaiming his faith in Him.

But already before he set forth for Canaan God had told him of the one great duty of his life—to "be a blessing"—and promised him that He would make of him a great nation, and that in his descendants all the families of the earth should be blessed. Abraham could not understand how this could be. How could he have descendants? He was getting old, and as yet he had no children. But he had perfect faith in the Almighty, who, he felt sure, would keep His promise.

Sarah, Abraham's wife, had not such complete trust and confidence; she did not believe that she should have a child of her own. So she said to her husband, "Let my handmaid, Hagar, be thy wife; perhaps she will have a son." In those days servants were slaves, and their masters could do as they pleased with them and with all that belonged to them. So Sarah thought that if Hagar had a son, she and Abraham could take him and bring him up as their own. Abraham, then, took Hagar to be his wife, and she had a son who was called Ishmael. Abraham naturally supposed this was the promised son. But God told him that though this boy would have a great many descendants, it was not he who was to be the father of God's chosen people. For Hagar was not of the same race as Abraham; she was an Egyptian, and had not been taught to fear the one God.

At last when Ishmael was thirteen years a baby was born to Abraham and Sarah. You may imagine how happy they were at the fulfilment of the promise that had been made to them. They had wanted a child so much; they had so long hoped for one, and there was such a great destiny promised to him that they hardly knew what to do to express their joy and thankfulness. They named their child Isaac, and when he was a few months old the happy parents made a great feast to show their pleasure that he had come through the perils of infancy, and was strong and well. But in spite of their pride and joy there was one bitter drop in their cup. Sarah saw Ishmael, the son of Hagar, mocking—no doubt making fun of the old couple who were so delighted with their baby. It must have been a great disappointment to Ishmael and his mother to know that he was not the heir to all Abraham's wealth. Still there was no excuse for his laughing and jeering at those who had been good to him. It was cruel and ungrateful. And so when Sarah complained to Abraham and asked him to cast out of his house the bondwoman and her son, Abraham granted her request, although he was very greived at it. But God comforted him and told him that all would be well with Ishmael, and that he, too, should be the father of a great nation.

(To be continued).

◆

CHILDREN AND PARENTS.

FROM THE TALMUD.

A child owes his life to three, to God, his father, and his mother.

While the son honours his parents God holds it as if He were dwelling near the child, and were Himself receiving honour.

"Respect your parents as you respect me," says God.

He who honours his father and mother enjoys the fruit in this life, and stores up a treasure for the future.

A child must not stand nor sit in the place which his father is in the habit of occupying. He must not contradict his father, and when he names him he must use a term of respect, such as "my honoured father."

Even if it happens that the son is a teacher, yet if the father is present, the son must rise before him in the presence of all his pupils.

A son must, if it be necessary, feed and support his parents.

If, in after life, the son prospers, and is richer than his father, he must see that his prosperity is shared by his parents. He must not live in greater luxury than they do, he must not allow them to suffer poverty while he enjoys wealth. But the son must not encumber them with attentions which they neither wish nor can endure.

When a son does anything for his parents he must first see that he is tidy and clean, for a child must attend to his parents as though they were his king and queen.

A child must love and honour his parents while they are living, and must love and respect them after they are dead, and as they loved and honoured God, he must love and honour God, and thus make his parents live again in his own good deeds.

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The JEWISH CHRONICLE CHILDREN'S SECTION.

YOUNG ISRAEL.

APRIL 30, 1909.—IYAR 9, 5669.

Great Prize Scheme.

FOR THE

Readers of "YOUNG ISRAEL."

£50 IN PRIZES.

A PRIZE SCHEME

In which every reader, boy and girl, can compete. We have decided to offer three prizes of the Aggregate value of £50, to the readers of "Young Israel":—

First Prize—£25.

Second Prize—£15.

Third Prize—£10.

Each week we shall set a question, the correct answer to which will be found in one of the issues of *Young Israel* published during 1907 or 1908. The first question was set in our issue of January 1st.

When competitors find the answer to the question set each week they must write it neatly upon a single sheet of paper stating the date and page of the number of *Young Israel* in which they find the answer, and paste upon the paper the coupon which they can cut out of the top left hand corner of page two of the issue containing the question they answer. Thus: the answers to question number 1 must have attached to them Coupon No. 1—answers to question number 2 must have attached to them Coupon No. 2, and so on. *Competitors need not answer all the questions set*, but naturally those who do will stand the best chance of success.

When competitors have written their answers, and have attached to each sheet containing the answer the proper coupon, the sheet should be placed carefully away until the Competition is closed. Of this due notice will be given, and then Competitors will have to send in the sheets containing their answers, together with the coupons, fastened together in numerical order.

The final decision will rest with me, and in awarding the prizes I shall take into consideration neatness of writing, general tidiness of the sheets containing the answers, the ages of the competitors in relation to the answers given, and so forth.

When awarding the prizes we shall endeavour so far as we are able in co-operation with the parents or guardians of the successful competitors and with the competitors themselves, to see that the money is devoted to some purpose for their life advancement. It may secure them special tuition of some kind or their apprenticeship to some useful trade, or an opening to some business or profession.

No boy above the age of 16 can be a competitor, nor any girl above the age of 17.

THE EDITOR.

QUESTION No. 18.

Tell the story of Moses as described in the Parsha "Nitzabim-Vayelech," and add a short essay on the incident.

NOTICE.—*All communications in connection with "Auntie's Chat" column must be addressed "AUNTIE," "Jewish Chronicle" Office, 2 Finsbury Square, London, E.C. All other communications must be addressed to THE EDITOR, "Jewish Chronicle," 2, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.*

AUNTIE'S CHAT.

"School again! Oh, how these holidays *do* fly! No sooner have we finished exams and broken up, than it is time to come back again."

Those words used to express my feelings on the subject, and I am nearly certain that a large majority of nieces and nephews sympathise. To me it used to seem a dreadful prospect—sitting all the glorious summer day, in a dreary old school-room, adding tiresome figures, and learning about people, who have long since been in their graves—while out of doors the birds sang and the green fields looked, oh! so tempting. I didn't know then that the beauties of nature would last always for me, all my life, while it is only such a short time that is put aside for our school-days, such a short time during which to learn lessons vital to our future happiness. I did not know this, nor do scores of young people know it, at least if they know it they fail to realise it, and when they grumble at their lessons, and their school, and their instructors, their eyes are so full of "grumble" that they can't see themselves, who, in reality, are the only things to grumble at. Instead of grumbling which, as I said in a letter some time ago, does no good but a great deal of harm, they should determine to work their best and be a credit to their school. At the same time, not forgetting to be thankful to God, who has put it within their reach to acquire the choicest of His earthly gifts—wisdom.

Wisdom can only be gained through learning; first at school, and then in a harder and much stricter seminary, where the lesson books all have the same label, and that label is "Experience." The better we learn in the first the easier the second comes. And so, nephews and nieces, those of you who are starting work about this time, remember that every moment of your school-life is precious, and can never be called back. Each lesson you have goes with its brothers and sisters to form a thing of the past; to you remains the memory and the fructification of the seeds it planted. Be sure they *do* fructify, water them well, and keep weeds from destroying the plants when they grow, and depriving the soil of its natural nutriment. "Ill weeds grow apace," and if you don't very often destroy the weeds that grow in your mind, all the precious plants that have been set there will be spoilt. I hope you will all have very happy terms, and that the weather will keep fine so that the sports may be enjoyed. "Sports" have the effect upon our minds that "raking" has upon a garden: *they destroy the*

PRIZE SCHEME.

Coupon No. 18.

YOUNG ISRAEL, April 30, 1909

Young Israel Children's League.

MEMBERSHIP CARD.

To ....
....
....

April 30, 1909.

lumps, and produce an evenness which is most desirable.

It is not always the most brilliant that succeed; it was the steady-going tortoise you remember who won the race against the harum-scarum quick running hare.

There is a tale told about Sir Walter Scott when he was a boy at school. It appears that Sir Walter was very laborious, although he does not seem to have been gifted with an over-dose of intelligence, and as Lockhart—his celebrated biographer—says "he owed his great success in after-life to his indefatigable perseverance."

There was a boy in Sir Walter's class who was always "top." No matter how much Sir Walter worked and worked, he could not, despite all his efforts, get in his place.

One day Sir Walter noticed that whenever this boy was asked a question he fumbled with a button on his waistcoat while responding. And then the idea occurred to the future novelist, if he could only slyly, and without the owner's knowledge, remove that button the shock of discovering its absence would unnerve the speaker and consequently cause him to miss the question. Accordingly he carried out the first part of his plan by effecting the removal of the button, and when next morning came he was naturally very anxious to know the result of his plot.

The question was asked and the boy, as was his habit, felt for his button, *it was gone*; his ideas at once became confused, and Sir Walter seizing the opportunity answered the question, and took the top place; nor did the unfortunate boy ever recover it.

Sir Walter said he often met his friend in later life, and he never did so without feeling conscious of having played an unfair trick on him.

Now I think that Sir Walter Scott did a very mean thing, and it is not for the sake of that same trick, that *I* am telling you the story. I merely want you to realise that without industry, all the brains in the world will not go one whit to make you "get on." It is by honest individual labour that all good things are obtained. When I say honest, I don't mean it in a sense of not cheating, because I hope all my family are above that. I mean, that while you are at school it is your duty to do your work, if you neglect your duty you are acting dishonourably to yourselves, your parents and your masters and mistresses. That is the sense in which I mean the word honestly.

Haven't we been having glorious weather lately, and wasn't it kind of it always to rain in the night? Thursday night, at about 9 o'clock, I went to post, and I stopped in my front garden on my way back, and listened; I could literally hear the half-open tulips drinking. I stood several minutes, thinking how beautiful they would look in the morrow's sun, and then the rain reminded me that I was not a tulip, but merely an old woman, who would get rheumatism if she stayed out much longer in the rain. So I went in and prepared for bed, but still I could not help thinking of the thirsty little tulips drinking the sweet drops of rain. I wonder what the fairies do on rainy nights. Every night, I suppose, they hold dances—in the winter, on the frozen brooklets, and in summer in the woods and orchards. Have you ever seen, in these places, a ring of grass that is thicker and darker than the rest? Well, those are the fairy ball rooms for the spring and summer. I expect really on rainy nights they make the rabbits turn out of their burrows and hold their festivities there—don't you?

I have such a lot of letters to attend to from nieces and nephews all the world over this week, and here am I chatting away as if the whole of Young Israel were devoted to what I have to say. I must really get to work.

Esther, writes from Carolina, South Africa:—

I am going to write you a long letter as promised. Carolina was a farm and is named after the lady whose farm it was. Now it is a town of some importance, and was an Ermelo district until the railway was completed here in February, 1908. It is a very pretty town, especially from a distance, and looks like a big farm. The houses are very scattered, and with every house there is a big yard. There were a few ruins here from the war, but they have been broken down; they quite spoilt the look of the town, and now it is much improved. There is nothing more beautiful than gathering wild flowers in the "Veldt." We get some beautiful ones here. It is very quiet, so one does anything to amuse oneself. The train service is fairly frequent. I think I have written about all I know of Carolina, and as I have no other news to write, I will close.

Birdie, Arthur, Rachel and Queenie Robinovitz: Thank you all for the sixpenny pieces which were so prettily done up. I am proud to have such celebrated nieces and nephews. I will think about what you suggest as to the Competition.

Samuel Vorst, London: It is kind of you to send all those beautiful postcards for the children in the hospitals. I am sure they will enjoy them all the more when they know that they are your reward cards and that you prized them so much.

Percy Goodman, Merthyr Tydvil: Thank you for the contribution. I am pleased to hear from you again.

Albert Jones, London: What you say is quite right, and the people you speak of do not break the Sabbath. Those break the Sabbath only who do work thereon. I like your idea and will ask the editor about it.

Jacky and Berty Goorney, Worksop: Thank you for the stamps. As if I ever forget my nieces and nephews! The books would be most acceptable.

Poplar Jewish Girls' Club: It is lovely to have six new members together, and I assure you there is a hearty welcome to each. I hope the club prospers.

J. Herbstein, Graaff Reinet: Thank you for the contribution, and I am pleased your little brother is joining the League. I am sorry I have not room for the jokes this time; it was good to pass so well in your exam.

Herman Hershman, Newport: I was fully aware of the explanation of the saying of the Rabbis "Turn Sabbath into a working day rather than be dependent on any man," as given in Treatise *Pesachim*, which your minister has pointed out to you. But the explanation is not satisfactory

since it would apply to any day of the week as well as Sabbath. No man worthy of the name ought to indulge in luxuries of eating and drinking who cannot pay for them without being dependent on someone else for the money wherewith to buy them. Remember what the wisest of men, King Solomon, said: "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and hatred herewith." Nothing is so prone to hatred and every kindred feeling as dependence on others, and, on the contrary, nothing is so likely to evince sentiments of love as rightful and worthy independence. The Rabbis, therefore, when they said what they did about the Sabbath could not, I think, have meant us to infer what applies equally to any day and every day of our lives.

Sidney Marks, Eastbourne: Thank you for the contribution. Am so glad to learn you study Hebrew.

Katie Joseph, Jansenville: Thank you for the postcard; it *is* a lovely view.

Rebecca Finkelstein, Liverpool: That *is* a fine big contribution. Thank you very much indeed. All the King's horses and all the King's men haven't enough fingers to count the members of "Young Israel's" League.

Samuel Michaels, Manchester: I am glad you are joining our family circle, and am sure you will try to be worthy of our League.

Fanny Cohen, Barkly West, Cape Colony: Thank you for the welcome contribution; it is kind of you to try and get members for me, and I don't really think your little sisters are too young; they will very soon get big, you know.

Dora Kessel, Johannesburg: I am pleased to hear from you again.

Mrs. Grossman, Calcutta: Thank you for the stamps.

ISRAEL'S HERITAGE.

Whether we consider this revelation in respect to human affairs at large, or in respect to individual happiness, in either case its importance is so immense, that the people to whom it was given, and whose record is in the Bible, deserve fully to be singled out, as the Bible singles them: "Behold, darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the nations; but the Eternal shall rise upon thee. And his glory shall be seen upon thee." For, while other nations had the misleading idea that this or that, other than righteousness, is saving, and it is not; that this or that, other than conduct, brings happiness, and it does not; Israel had the true idea, that righteousness is saving and that to conduct belongs happiness. Nor let it be said that other nations, too, had at least something of this idea. They had, but they were not possessed with it; and to feel it enough to make the world feel it, it was necessary to be possessed with it. Israel and the Bible are filled with religious joys: "Eternal, what love have I unto Thy Law? All the day long is my study in it." This is why the testimonies of righteousness are Israel's heritage forever, because they were the very joy of his heart.—MATTHEW ARNOLD.

WE ARE NEVER SORRY.

For doing good to all.
For speaking the truth in love.
For hearing both sides before judging.
For holding an angry tongue.
For being kind to the distressed.
For asking pardon for all wrongs.
For being patient to everybody.
For stopping ears to a tale-bearer.
For disbelieving most evil reports of others.

* * *

BE natural. If you wish others to remember you with pleasure, forget yourself, and be just what God has made you.—KINGSLEY.

As rain does not break through a well-thatched roof, passion will not break through a well-reflecting mind.

A BEAUTIFUL behaviour is better than a beautiful form.—EMERSON.

A FAMOUS PICTURE.

There is, in the Gallery in Madrid, a painting of Rizzi, representing the *auto de fe* which took place during the *fêtes* which followed the marriage of Charles II. in 1680, two hundred years after the expulsion of the Jews. The following details of that *auto de fe* are extracted almost verbatim from the Spanish of D. Pedro Alarcon, and are manifestly without a shade of exaggeration—a mere statement of facts. The commemoration of St. Peter was fixed as the most suitable for the *auto de fe*:—The scene prepared in a few days by D. F. Villegas was superb. There was a platform 190 feet in length, and 100 feet in breadth, canopies for the Corporations, cages for the criminals, tables for the secretaries, pulpits and tribunes for the priests, altars for the religious ceremonies, waiting-rooms for such of the inquisitors as were troubled with hunger, stations for the guard to watch the convicted. No armed force was prepared to intimidate or control the people. It was well known that the people would not be indignant, but would much enjoy the *auto de fe*. A balcony was placed for the king in the house of the Count de Barajas, which overlooked the middle of the principal front of the scene. The place of burning was prepared at the gate called "Fuen Carral," at the side of the highway, and about 300 paces from the wall. It is still easy to find the site. At three in the afternoon on the eve of the principal day, a solemn procession set out, which lasted till twelve at night. They gave the criminals food, and the Holy Office met to hold vigils to the following morning. The day was the 30th June. At five o'clock they breakfasted. Afterwards they formed the criminals in procession. They were 86 in number. On the breast of all were their names in great letters. Of the 86 culprits, 21 marched with the paper cap and "san benito." These were the ones condemned to death. Of these 21 criminals condemned to the fire, 12 were handcuffed and gagged. Among the 21 were six women. Their offence was observing the rites of the Jews (judaizantes). Three of these women were gagged. Some of the men were physicians; the larger number merchants, and almost all Portuguese. Their offence was also observing the rites of the Jews (judaizantes). Among the effigies there were those of both sexes and of all ages. Those sentenced to public shame and flogging through the streets were six. Among them were two women, both of 34 years of age. The men were:—a crippled tailor, who begged alms; a young carpenter, an Italian, aged 29 years; and a cowherd. Those condemned to exile and perpetual imprisonment were 20. Among them were 12 women (three of them were aged 18, 14 and 17 years). After the accused went a large suite, composed of all the corporations, authorities, communities, and Orders of the Court. This procession passed by the principal streets of Madrid, through an immense crowd, which showed every sign of rejoicing. At nine o'clock the *cortègé* arrived at the grand square. The King was already waiting in the balcony of the Count de Barajas. The ceremonies began. The King swore to the Inquisitor-General to defend and protect the Holy Office. The people swore to denounce all the enemies of the faith without distinction of class or consideration of relationship. At this moment mass began. There was a sermon. At four o'clock they began to read the convictions of those condemned to death. Afterwards they conducted them to the place of burning. The King remained in the square during the remaining proceedings. There were exorcisms, etc. Afterwards was song the "Veni Creator." Charles II. trembled from time to time, as the document states from which we make these extracts. He had been twelve hours in the balcony without eating, without speaking, without moving, like a corpse; but the inquisition had not terminated yet. A new procession began, which lasted the whole night. On the following day the rest of the accused were delivered to public punishment, who, after having been flogged, stoned and hooted by the public, returned to their imprisonment for ever. As for those condemned to death, there remained of them nothing but a heap of ashes close to the gate Fuen Carral. All the condemned were Jews.